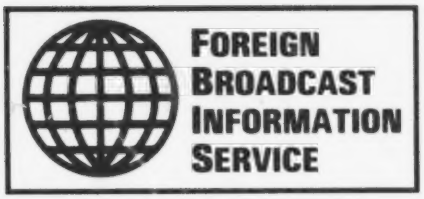

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-88-156
Friday
12 August 1988

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-88-156 *12 August 1988*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

INF Inspectors Leave Following Belgian Mission 1
TRUD Reports From Missile Destruction Site *[9 Aug]* 1
Army Paper Comments on Missile Destruction *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Aug]* 1
Solton on Violation of 'Spirit' of INF Treaty 2
Joint Monitoring Experiment Planned 3
Physicians Urge New Nuclear Test Moratorium *[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]* 3
Call for Test Ban on Hiroshima Anniversary *[Biryukov]* 4
Foreign Ministry Statement on ABM Treaty *[PRAVDA 12 Aug]* 4
Nazarkin Sees Relaxation in East-West Contacts 6
Obukhov on 'Modest' Progress at Geneva Talks 6
Karpov Looks Back at Arms Control Treaties *[IZVESTIYA 6 Aug]* 7

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Foreign Ministry Press Center Briefing 11 Aug 9
Spokesman on Arms Accords 9
Law Official on Ayrikyan Expulsion 9
Perfilyev on FRG Ties 9
Consul Official on U.S. Visa Policy 10
Adamishin on Africa Peace Talks 11
Minister Maslyukov Meets Eskimo Delegation 11
Petrovskiy Meets UN Anti-Apartheid Delegation 11
CSCE Official on Results of Vienna Meeting *[Sofia TRUD 10 Aug]* 11
News Analyst Considers U.S. Debt to UN *[Yakubov]* 12

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Reagan, Joint Chiefs Discuss Weapons Talks 14
U.S. Senate Approves Aid for Contras 14
Shultz Latin America Tour Criticized *[Mayorov]* 14
Nicaragua Policy Raises Doubts *[Makhov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Aug]* 14
Congressmen Urge Annulment of Canal Treaty 15
Reagan Signs Japanese Reparations Bill 16

China

Shanghai Journal Says Stalinism Impedes Reform 16
Commentary Discusses Chinese Economic Reform *[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 6 Aug]* 16
Amity Delegation Visits Soviet Institute 20

Northeast Asia

Firing Drills Shortened at Japan's Request *[Tokyo KYODO]* 20
Sakhalin May Import Used Cars From Japan *[Tokyo KYODO]* 20
Nagasaki Donates 'Peace Bell' to Leningrad 21

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Soviet Official Links Bases, Vietnam Pullout *[Manila Radio Veritas]* 22
Cambodia Protests Thai Border Violations 22

French Plans To Reopen PRK Embassy Explained *[Pedorov]* 22
Briefs 23
Ambassador to Nauru 23

Near East & South Asia

Soviet Troops Continue Afghan Withdrawal 23
Rally Welcomes Returning Unit 23
'First Phase' Drawing to Close 23
'Half' Out by 15 Aug 23
Battle for Konduz 'Raging' *[AFP]* 24
'Aggravated' Activity in Konduz 25
Political Observer on Rebels *[Kulik in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Aug]* 25
Pakistan Continues To 'Violate' Geneva Accords *[IZVESTIYA 12 Aug]* 27
68th Afghan Protest Note 27
More on Arab League Gulf War Delegation Visit 27
Vorontsov Receives Delegation 27
Demichev Meets Delegation *[Kuwait KUNA]* 28
Delegation Leaves Moscow *[Baghdad INA]* 28
Seen Off by Vorontsov 28
Results of Visit Viewed 28
Gulf Cease-Fire, Continuing U.S. Presence Viewed *[Glukhov in PRAVDA 11 Aug]* 29
UN Proposal for Western Sahara Solution 30
Israeli-UK Intelligence Links Claimed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Aug]* 30

Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa Talks Inspire 'Considerable Optimism' *[PRAVDA 10 Aug]* 31
Geneva Accords Open Way to Peace in Angola *[Raykerus]* 32
Astrauskas Receives Nigerian UN Envoy 33
Meeting Held With Senegal Peace Delegation 33

East Europe

Honecker Cable Thanks Gorbachev for Jun Message 33
Moscow Magazine Interviews Poland's Jerzy Urban *[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 32]* 33
Briefs 35
Material on Gorbachev's Polish Visit 35

West Europe

Anniversary of USSR-FRG Moscow Treaty Noted 35
Gremitskikh: 'Turn for the Better' 35
Commentary on Future Relations *[Levin]* 35
Spanish CP Leader Comments on Views of USSR 36

Latin America & Caribbean

Joint 'Announcement' on Bolivia Visit Published *[IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]* 37
Nicaraguan Army Leaders Meet Yazov, Lizichev *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Aug]* 38

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Yakovlev Addresses Latvian Aktiv 10 Aug *[PRAVDA 11 Aug]* 40
Television Carries Report 44
Further on Activities 45
Arrives in Lithuania 11 Aug *[Vilnius]* 46
Popular Front Seeks 'Official Registration' *[AFP]* 46
Thousands Demonstrate on Latvian Anniversary *[AFP]* 46

Latvia's Pugo Speaks on Tasks, Nationalities *[Riga]* 46
Ayrikyan on Gorbachev's Nationalities Policy *[Bonn DIE WELT 11 Aug]* 47
'Political Day' Addresses Conference Decisions *[Yerevan]* 47
Armenian-Language School Organized in Moscow 47
Azerbaijan Education Ministry Reorganized *[Baku]* 48
Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Council Session *[IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]* 48
Razumovskiy Attends Moscow Sports Meeting 48
Ministry Officials Jailed for Passing 'Secret' *[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 32]* 48
Corruption, Theft in Cooperatives Exposed *[TRUD 6 Aug]* 49
Workers, Leaders Polled on Restructuring *[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 32]* 50
Scholars Urge Dialogue on Socialism 52
Further on 5 Aug MVD Collegium Meeting *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Aug]* 52
TRUD on 'Disorganization' in Fighting Fires *[6 Aug]* 53
Use of Siberian Convict Labor Examined *[IZVESTIYA 5 Aug]* 53
Causes for 1933 Ukraine Famine Discussed *[Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA 6 Aug]* 56
Sentences for Drug Smugglers Reported *[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 32]* 58

Agricultural

Regional Harvesting Progress Reported 58
RSFSR Grain Harvest Progress Reviewed *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Aug]* 58

Scientific

Icebreaker To Leave for Arctic Mission 59
Aerospace Experiment To Study Earth Minerals 60
New Meteorology Satellite Described *[IZVESTIYA 10 Aug]* 60

INF Inspectors Leave Following Belgian Mission

LD1108142988 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Brussels August 11 TASS—20 Soviet experts left here for home today upon completion of their mission of inspection carried out at American structures in Belgium.

In accordance with the provisions of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of the Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, they took stock of the available cruise missiles, missile components and spares, launchers and other equipment, which are to be destroyed, at the U.S. airbase in Florennes and the European cruise missile repairs and technical maintenance centre in Gosselies. It took two groups less than 24 hours to complete the mission.

A total of 20 cruise missiles and 12 launchers were deployed in Florennes by June 1, this year, whereas the number of cruise missiles in Gosselies was 55.

That was the first inspection mission at the U.S. military structures in Belgium.

TRUD Reports From Missile Destruction Site

PM1108100988 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Aug 88 p 1

[TASS Correspondent V. Mazanyy report: "Launchers—Destroyed!"]

[Text] Sarny (Rostov Oblast), Aug 8—The destruction of launchers and transporters for the delivery and shipment of SS-20 missiles began today at the base for the elimination of the RSD-10 support equipment situated near this town in the Ukraine. A U.S. inspection group has been observing the progress of this elimination.

The U.S. specialists were shown a consignment of 18 launchers due to be destroyed this month.

The first dismantling operation is the destruction of the erector-launcher mechanism by the gas cutting method. Then the instrumentation compartments are removed and the hydraulics control system is detached from the unit and destroyed. With each stage it is as though a heavy load is being lifted from the launcher. But when the Soviet servicemen using a plasma gun developed at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Arc Welding named for Ye.O. Paton cut off the leveling supports and part of the chassis launcher mount the previously awesome missile launcher was transformed into an ordinary truck tractor. This machine will continue to serve the national economy.

The occasion of the elimination of the first RSD-10 launcher was enshrined in the protocols which the Soviet and U.S. sides exchanged.

"We military men understand better than others the danger of nuclear confrontation," Colonel Ye. Kozlov, one of the leaders of the dismantling operation, told your TASS correspondent. "I have 30 years' 'missile' experience behind me. I had occasion to put the first RSD-10 complexes on combat duty. Today I am bidding them farewell without regret."

Terry Cornail, the leader of the U.S. inspection group, noted: "This is the eighth Soviet military base that I have visited. We have seen for ourselves that the Soviet servicemen are not only hospitable hosts but also excellent specialists.

"Today we have come one step closer to the goal of the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles. I am sure that there will be complete mutual understanding between us in this important work in the future."

My interlocutors and I looked at the calendar. It was on 9 August 43 years ago that a deadly atomic storm broke over the Japanese city of Nagasaki. But now August is also a month whose first days have strengthened the hopes of the world's people for a nuclear-free peace.

Army Paper Comments on Missile Destruction

PM1108102388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel V. Polezhayev under the rubric "The Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles in Action": "At 0930 in Lesnaya on 8 August the Elimination of Intermediate-Range Missiles Began"]

[Text] It cannot be denied that our R-12's have fully discharged their mission and made a worthy contribution to the exhaustingly long, mortally dangerous confrontation between good and evil to the benefit of the former. They have ensured us decades of creative labor. The new political thinking has made its presence very strongly felt: The fatal gravitation toward a buildup of military strength—which seemed as insuperable as the pull of gravity—has relaxed its grip. A long-awaited, truly historic hour has struck.

We flew to the site where the missiles are to be destroyed in the same aircraft as a group of U.S. inspectors led by U.S. Air Force Colonel Karl Redel [name as published]. The fields and forests of Belorussia swam past below. Belorussia, the land of the partisan! Were Colonel Redel and his companions aware of what this land and its people experienced, suffered, and endured during the war years? Were they familiar with the names Khatyn and Brest Fortress? Did they know that one in four Belorussians died in the war? Unfortunately, their ideas on all this proved very remote. On the other hand, the corner of Belorussia that was our destination—the population center of Lesnaya—pleased them immediately. What is more, it delighted them by its beauty.

The missile elimination site is located in Brest Oblast. Well established missile operators told us how many beautiful, crystal clear reservoirs there are here and how rich the surrounding forests are in mushrooms, berries, and game. Now this will also be the site of work to destroy the R-12 missiles, their transport means, installations, launchers, and warheads (minus the nuclear charges).

The question may arise: Will the elimination process not have a harmful effect on the environment? There is every reason to say: No, it will not. Allow me to remind you that the R-12 missiles operate on liquid fuel and are stored without this fuel. Consequently, in this case it will be possible to use the method of elimination based on air-plasma and contact-arc metal cutting. It is totally harmless.

The residential area for the U.S. inspectors consists of two two-story cottages and dining rooms—beautiful, bright, and spacious. All the conditions for fruitful work and leisure have been created here. The dining facilities comprise a dining hall and a bar. In addition to the ordinary telephones, telephones offering a direct line to Moscow are provided in the cottages' work rooms. The inspectors have also been given six channels for use with national communication systems.

Pre-inspection procedures were carried out on the day of our arrival. Colonel V. Kozlov, chief of department of the USSR National Nuclear Risk Reduction Center, presented the officers responsible for the elimination process to the U.S. inspectors and Colonel Karl Redel presented his nine assistants. This was followed by a discussion of the joint plan of action and clarification of the details and features initially unclear to the inspectors. Colonel V. Garanin, representative of the elimination control center, Colonel Ye. Avdeyenko, Lieutenant Colonel V. Shestakov, and Major V. Shlyakhto gave exhaustive answers to all their questions.

Then the start of the real elimination of R-12 missiles.

0930. The first two R-12 missiles appear. This is it, the most exciting, tense moment! A powerful tow truck brings the 22-meter bulk of the missile to the dismantling area, where it is laid in a special container with the help of hoists, carefully, as if it were a sleeping child. The glass cabin of the tow truck twinkles, like a dimmed eye filled with sorrow. The missiles are sentenced, doomed, and they seem to feel this.

Alongside the missiles is the weapon crew formation from Major A. Barutkin's subunit, which will be engaged throughout the day in dismantling the electronic equipment. Here they are, the servicemen in this unusual weapon crew: Senior Lieutenant S. Zheltov, Junior Sergeant M. Dadashev, Private V. Lysyuk, Private E. Melnikov, and Lance Corporal A. Khamborod.... It cannot be denied that this is something new. The command rings out from Senior Lieutenant Zheltov and the dismantling work begins....

I must admit that the thoughts thrown into sharp relief from the depths of my consciousness by the plasma explosion did not leave me for a long time. I remembered a comparatively recent visit by a large group of representatives of television and radio companies from a number of Western countries to watch the elimination of missile equipment (RSD-10's) in the city of Sarny, when the elimination of launch installations and transport facilities was beginning. The faces of our missile servicemen appeared before millions of television viewers in the United States, Britain, and the FRG. What had they thought as they watched our young men destroying their terrible weapons? I very much hope that the burden of stereotyped ideas about our country did not prevent them from looking to the heart of the matter and seeing the reality and the truth. Only a bad, stupid person would accuse our missile servicemen of aggressive intentions and evil designs. Their thoughts are imbued with filial concern for the defense of the fatherland. Their contribution to the treaty is just as real as that of political leaders, scientists, and publicists.

In a conversation with us Colonel Redel said: "On my arrival in the States I will tell my pilots that missiles are not only destroyed from aircraft but also by the hands of Soviet soldiers."

Solton on Violation of 'Spirit' of INF Treaty
LD1108184988 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] NATO is carrying out military exercises on the territory of West Germany. It would be just an ordinary type of exercises but for one thing: (?prime movers) carrying three Pershing-2 nuclear missiles left the American base in Mutlangen on Wednesday morning. More from Yuriy Solton:

The missiles were put in combat readiness in a (?ward) about 2 miles to the northeast of the city of Wueschheim. It was the medium nuclear missiles to be scrapped under the Soviet-American INF Treaty, which came into force on 1st June. Under its provisions the two sides pledged to stop the production of these missiles and their tests. Formally, the involvement of Pershing-2 missiles at the military maneuvers in West Germany does not run counter to the letter of the treaty. The missiles are to be scrapped within 3 years. But there is not the slightest doubt that this action violates the spirit of the agreement. The exercises are aimed at testing the missiles in combat action. The question is: Why do we make NATO soldiers deal with the missiles which, according to the Pentagon, the United States begins to eliminate as of 8th September? Is it military bureaucracy following blindly

old instructions? I don't think it is, writes Yuriy Solton. It looks like somebody doesn't want to give up Pershings and is in a hurry to demonstrate their power and possibilities.

I don't think, writes Yuriy Solton, that the military want to prevent the realization of the Soviet-American INF Treaty. I believe there is something else to this. They want to show it is necessary to make up for the missiles to be scrapped and promote plans of modernization of other kinds of weapons.

Joint Monitoring Experiment Planned

LD1208023588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Washington, 12 Aug (TASS)—Next Wednesday, 17 August, at the testing ground in Nevada, it is planned to carry out the first stage in a joint Soviet-U.S. experiment on monitoring and verification in pursuit of effective methods of qualitatively monitoring observance of two important Soviet-U.S. treaties—the treaty of 1974 on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons, and the treaty of 1976 on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The fundamental accord on such an experiment was reached during the Washington summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and was enshrined during the subsequent meetings of the U.S. secretary of state and the USSR minister of foreign affairs.

"Measures to strengthen trust linked with this experiment are perhaps the sphere in which the greatest progress has been attained," Paul Robinson, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear weapons tests, stated Thursday, speaking on the Worldnet television network of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). "I think that neither of the sides, especially people involved with organizations developing nuclear weapons, could even imagine that such a thing was possible."

In accordance with the accord, on 17 August an underground nuclear explosion will be carried out at the testing ground in Nevada, and on 14 September at the Soviet testing ground in Semipalatinsk. In keeping with the accord reached by the sides, the yield of the nuclear charges should be no less than 100 kilotons and no more than 150 kilotons. The types of nuclear devices being subjected to detonation will be secret. After the experiment there will be an exchange of data and a comparative analysis.

Robinson stated that 45 experts from the USSR are already in the United States, and a large amount of equipment has been delivered. Approximately the same number of specialists from the U.S. side are engaged in preparing for the experiment in the USSR.

"The first practical problem is that we have never before done anything like this," Victor Alessi, the director of arms control in the U.S. Department of Energy, pointed out in the same program. He is aware of the problems of developing equipment for monitoring and verification. "The United States and the USSR are now making history. For the first time we are sending a large group of U.S. scientists to a remote region of the USSR, along with scientific equipment to take measurements. Soviet experts have come up against a similar problem. All this will, in my opinion, become a guarantee of a sound experiment, from which we can expect success."

Physicians Urge New Nuclear Test Moratorium

PM1208083588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End Nuclear Tests!"]

[Text] The Soviet "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" committee has issued a statement. It says: "The date 6 August has gone down in the history of mankind forever as one of the most tragic dates of all—43 years ago on this day the sinister mushroom of a nuclear explosion rose above the Japanese city of Hiroshima as the most inhuman of all nuclear arms tests was carried out.

"However, next to this day in the calendar of historical events there is another, which inspires hope for the triumph of common sense and the victory of mankind over nuclear death: 5 August 1988 saw the 25th anniversary of the signing of the historic treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. The parties signatory to the treaty pledged to strive to reach an agreement on a complete and general ban on nuclear testing.

"Twenty-five years have passed and this aim has not been achieved—despite appeals from the broad public and despite the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests observed for more than 1 and ½ years.

"For a number of years the international movement 'International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War' has made the issue of banning nuclear tests the focus of its activity. The reasons for this are quite clear: Ending nuclear tests will mean ending the process of improving these weapons of universal destruction. Since the beginning of this year, physicians have launched an extensive international campaign, 'Cease Fire-88,' with the aim of forcing an end to all nuclear explosions once and for all. The Soviet 'Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War' committee fully supports this campaign as it appreciates that each new nuclear explosion—irrespective of where it is carried out—represents a blow to the interests and aspirations of those in favor of full nuclear disarmament. We are, of course, aware of the Soviet-American phased talks on the problems of nuclear testing that are currently in progress. At the same time,

however, we feel that this problem will tolerate no delay and that we must look for new ways to end all nuclear explosions as soon as possible.

"In this connection we appeal to our country's government to once again demonstrate goodwill and announce a moratorium on nuclear tests in August 1988, while urging the U.S. President to do the same."

Call for Test Ban on Hiroshima Anniversary

LD0508191688 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 5 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS—TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Tomorrow, mankind—by the tolling of the bells over Hiroshima's Peace Park, mass rallies, meetings and demonstrations in Japan and many other countries—will for the 43rd time mark the infamous anniversary of the first use against humans of atomic weapons, when U.S. war planes dropped atom bombs first on Hiroshima and then Nagasaki. With renewed force and a growing hope for the eventual advent of a world without nuclear arms, the participants in the massive manifestations will make heard their resolve to have these weapons outlawed, to achieve a nuclear disarmament.

The dropping of the first atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki marked a sharp turn in the international life of the postwar period towards the arms race, greater fear and suspicion, and the "cold war" which was to rage for several decades. The road to the INF Treaty, the first agreement to destroy two classes of weapons, was complex and by far not straight.

Now 25 years old, the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water, signed in Moscow by the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain, became an important component of the system of measures designed to restrain the deadly race of nuclear weapons and to pave the way to a safer world, to disarmament. Our day raises the acute need for a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests—a goal which the first three signatories to the Moscow treaty pledged themselves to strive for. The requisite conditions are there. It is not only because over a hundred states which have adhered to the treaty, it is not because, as has shown us the example of the Soviet Union which observed for over one and a half years its unilateral moratorium, announced on an anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima, that a complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests is possible. It is also because today, unlike 1963, the problem of verifying the test ban no longer exists. The INF Treaty has demonstrated the possibility of an effective verification of nuclear disarmament.

On the eve of the Hiroshima anniversary, or, better said, of the universal tragedy, the Soviet committee "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", issued a statement stressing that a halt to nuclear tests would mean an end to a further sophistication of these doomsday weapons. Every nuclear blast, regardless of the place or intended uses, the Soviet physicians say, is a blow to the interests and aspirations of the adherents of a complete nuclear disarmament. "We are naturally aware of the Soviet-American stage-by-stage negotiations now in progress on problems of nuclear tests. At the same time we think that this question admits of no postponements, and there is a need to seek new ways for an early cessation of all nuclear explosions." For their part, Soviet physicians appeal to the Government of the USSR to display once again an act of goodwill and to declare in August 1988 a moratorium on nuclear tests, calling on the President of the United States of America to join in.

In fact, the question of an immediate and unqualified cessation of nuclear tests does not admit of any procastination. This is attested to by decisions adopted by international conferences held in the capital of Japan and in Hiroshima, attended by representatives of several scores of countries and international organizations, and this is demanded by all the peoples of the planet. The Soviet Union stands ready to contribute again to this humane undertaking. I assume that the Soviet Union will also have no problems with the imposition of a moratorium on nuclear tests on the basis of mutuality with the United States. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki require all states and peoples to comport themselves in today's world in a manner which will make the absence of nuclear weapons tests a norm of civilized behaviour.

Foreign Ministry Statement on ABM Treaty

LD1208092788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 88 Second Edition p 5

["Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Statement"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Following a White House statement, various sorts of accusations have begun to appear in the U.S. media against the Soviet Union in anticipation of the forthcoming Geneva meeting between the representatives of the USSR and the United States to consider the ABM Treaty. In this connection, we would like to clarify this question.

In accordance with an agreement, a meeting will start between representatives of the USSR and the United States in Geneva on 24 August to consider how the treaty on limiting ABM systems is working. The ABM Treaty has been reviewed jointly every 5 years since it came into force in 1972. In the past two such reviews have been made: in 1977 and in 1982. In 1977 the USSR and the United States agreed that the treaty is operating effectively. They confirmed their mutual commitment to the aims and provisions of the treaty and their determination to support it further, enhancing its viability and effectiveness.

At the same time, the USSR and the United States confirmed their intention to abide by the provisional agreement on some measures in the field of strategic offensive weapons limitation. However, the U.S. attitude toward the agreements concluded on the limitation of strategic defensive and offensive weapons has begun to change sharply since the adoption and the beginning of the implementation in the United States of the "comprehensive strategic program" for the eighties, unprecedented in its scale, which envisions a speedy deployment of new systems of strategic forces. In these circumstances, the U.S. Administration began searching for pretexts to subvert or generally renounce the accords that have been attained on SALT. At the same time, Washington launched an active propaganda campaign about the USSR allegedly perpetrating "infractions" of its international pledges.

The matter of the construction of a radar station in the Krasnoyarsk area has been put by the United States at the center of its allegations; it tries to attribute to the station missile attack warning functions and ABM functions, although, as has been stated by the USSR many times, the radar station is designed for tracking space objects. There are no restrictions concerning such radar stations in the ABM Treaty. Data has been handed over to the U.S. side concerning the designation and nature of the radar station. They show that the Krasnoyarsk radar station cannot be used either for tackling the task of giving warnings about a missile attack or in the capacity of an ABM radar station. In particular, the range of the radar station's wavelength is in meters, something which means that this station is not adjusted to tackling the tasks which are attributed to it by the U.S. side.

In spite of this, the United States is continuing in a categorical manner to raise the matter of this Soviet radar evidently in order to distract attention from its own violations of the ABM Treaty. This assessment is confirmed by the fact that the United States is bringing accusations under conditions in which the Soviet Union, evincing its goodwill, as long ago as October 1987 stopped all work on the Krasnoyarsk radar and expressed its readiness for a radical solution to the issue. We have stated that "if an accord is reached to observe the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972, the Soviet Union will be prepared to dismantle the equipment of the Krasnoyarsk radar in such a way that it is subject to verification and arouses no doubts whatsoever on the part of the United States."

Under the cover of talk about the USSR's noncompliance with its treaty obligations, the United States is implementing the deployment on its territory and beyond its borders of large-scale radars of the Pave Paws type, of which the parameters are in effect no different from those of the ABM radar stations. These stations are capable of being used to set up an antimissile defense of U.S. territory.

As an example of U.S. actions flouting the provisions of the ABM Treaty, the deployment of a major phased radar in Greenland can be cited, along with the start of construction work on a similar radar in Great Britain. Such construction work is unequivocally banned by the ABM Treaty. In spite of numerous representations to the U.S. side in connection with the deployment of the radars indicated, the latter is taking no measures whatsoever to enable the concern of the Soviet Union to be removed. Testing of multiple warhead independently targetted front ends destined for ABM interceptors, the creation of mobile ABM radars, including air-based ones, and the testing of a mobile ABM interceptor, are also among U.S. activities that violate the ABM Treaty.

All this reflects the U.S. line toward undermining the ABM Treaty. One of the manifestations of this line is the fact that the United States declined to carry out a regular examination of the operation of the ABM Treaty in 1987 in the framework of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission [SCC], as has happened twice already in the past. Nor, evidently, are the U.S. attempts to withdraw from complying with the provisions of a memorandum of agreement regarding the SCC of 21 December 1972—in which the parties pledged to hold sessions of the commission at least twice a year—coincidental.

For the first time since the SCC was set up, the U.S. side is declining to hold a regular session of the commission, despite the fact that the Soviet side proposed that the session begin its proceedings on 4 October this year in Geneva. Firmly declaring its commitment to the ABM Treaty, the Soviet Union unvaryingly advocates precise and rigorous compliance with treaty obligations and the preservation and strengthening of the treaty's regime. Specific proposals to preserve and strengthen the regime of the ABM Treaty were tabled by the Soviet side at the talks on nuclear and space arms during the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Washington in December 1987 and confirmed during the meeting of the leaders of the USSR and United States in May-June 1988 in Moscow.

The significance of the ABM Treaty for implementing subsequent deep cuts in strategic offensive armaments and for strengthening strategic stability and international security makes it incumbent on the sides to show a solicitous attitude toward this document. For more than 15 years the ABM Treaty has been demonstrating its effectiveness and viability. It reliably serves the security interests of the two sides, reduces the danger of nuclear war breaking out, and promotes progress in the further limitation of nuclear armaments. The preservation of the ABM Treaty is an indispensable element for the implementation of 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive armaments.

At the Geneva talks, the USSR delegation is carrying out active discussion of the possibility of concluding an appropriate agreement on this score, an agreement that would confirm both sides' obligations with regard to compliance with the ABM Treaty within an agreed period.

Proceeding from the above, we believe that the forthcoming meeting in Geneva of representatives of the USSR and United States to consider the ABM Treaty must confirm the sides' commitment to this treaty and promote the earliest achievement of progress at talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Nazarkin Sees Relaxation in East-West Contacts

LD1208015088 Moscow TASS in English 0143 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva August 11 TASS—One cannot fail to notice definite favourable tendencies which are manifest in international affairs now, said Yuriy Nazarkin, ambassador and head of the Soviet delegation, addressing a plenary meeting of the conference on disarmament. This is seen in the relaxation of the confrontation, that has begun, in the development of contacts between the states of the East and the West, this is also manifest in the creation of more propitious pre-conditions for containing the arms race and settling regional conflicts. However, a breakthrough for the better has not occurred as yet, the situation in the world is still complex and contradictory.

In these circumstances, the overriding issue of our time is to avert war, stop the arms race and switch over decisively toward disarmament, first and foremost, nuclear disarmament.

Characterisinig the state of matters at the negotiatons on banning chemical weapons, the Soviet representative noted that they resumed in highly favourable political conditions. The joint statement on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Moscow underscored the need to conclude a convention on a comprehensive, effectively verifiable and truly global ban of chemical weapons. Great interest in the negotiations on this important problem was also shown at the third U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament. It is important now to realize these favourable prerequisites and turn them into the language of specific understandings on those issues which remain outstanding for the present.

This need has ripened especially as the spread of chemical weapons and the tragic consequences of this spark increasing concern and anxiety in the world, the denunciation by participants in the conference on disarmament, whom the Soviet delegation also joins. The earliest conclusion of the convention to include firm guarantees of the non-proliferation and non-use of chemical weapons is the sole right stance in this situation.

Recalling the history of the question of banning nuclear tests, which has been on the agenda of the multilateral negotiations on disarmament for well over 25 years now, the head of the Soviet delegation stated with regret that essentially they were never begun within the framework of the conference on disarmament. The USSR delegation remains an advocate of a radical solution—an immediate and comprehensive ban of nuclear testing. However, we do not hold maximalist positions: everything or nothing, but, considering the real conditions and the degree of preparedness of other nuclear powers, primarily the United States, we come out for a gradual, stage-by-stage, solution to this important problem.

The Soviet Union treats with understanding the proposal by Mexico, Indonesia, Peru, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and also Venezuela for an amendment to the 1963 treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in three media and has already stated its support for the idea concerning the inclusion in the Moscow treaty of a ban also on underground nuclear explosions.

The Soviet delegation at the confernce on disarmament is fully determined to do everything depending on it for the results of the current session of this international forum to appear to be as weighty as possible, Nazarkin said in conclusion.

Obukhov on 'Modest' Progress at Geneva Talks

LD0808181488 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Dmitriyev report from Geneva]

[Text] The session of the conference on disarmament is continuing its work. The summer season has substantially changed the normal pace of life for the city on Lake Leman. It is precisely in August, statistics show, that the majority of Genevans take their vacations and set off on their journeys. On the other hand, the number of tourists from the rest of the world rises significantly at this time.

Meanwhile here in the Palace of Nations, although the general coefficient of political activity has fallen for a short period, various committees and commissions are actively at work.

The main forum is the disarmament commission. Its summer session is half-way through. The work of the conference, as has been repeatedly stressed in the speeches of diplomats, is taking place under the favorable influence of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks. The results of the Moscow summit are assisting the search for a reasonable balance of interests in the matter of nuclear disarmament, the reduction of conventional armaments, and in other matters being discussed here by the representatives of 40 states. The main attention of the conference participants has been focused on formulating a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. Aleksey Obukhov, head of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, spoke to the participants in the session. He spoke of the state of affairs and the results attained at the talks over the past 3 and ½ years. One of the most important results was the preparation of the draft treaty between the USSR and

the United States on the elimination of their intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, which has now come into force and which has made a start in the building of a world without nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side has submitted a whole range of specific proposals with the aim of a more successful resolution of two important tasks: the preparation of a treaty on 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive weapons and of a separate agreement relating to the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet representative, giving a critical appraisal of the situation, stated that the progress which had been attained at the talks was modest. The international community expects specific and practical actions from bilateral talks and from the conference on disarmament.

Karpov Looks Back at Arms Control Treaties
PM1108102788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with V.P. Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Administration for Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament, by correspondent L. Kostanyan: "Looking Back and Thinking of the Future"; date and place not given—first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] It is 25 years since the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain signed, in Moscow, the treaty on banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space, and under water. At the request of IZVESTIYA correspondent L. Kostanyan, Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Administration for Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament, describes the importance of this document.

"The 1963 treaty was essentially the first agreement in the nuclear arms limitation sphere," V.P. Karpov begins the conversation. "The Soviet Union, as on other questions of the limitation and elimination of nuclear weapons, acted as an initiator here too.

[Kostanyan] Perhaps you could touch on the problem's prehistory?

[Karpov] Back in 1955 we proposed banning nuclear weapons tests. Unfortunately, our call met with no response. Our opponents cited mainly the alleged impossibility of verification. And inasmuch as verification is impossible, the Westerners said, there is no point in agreeing on a ban: Each side, they said, could cheat. Additional efforts and meetings of experts were needed to establish that verification of the ending of nuclear tests was possible in principle and on the practical plane. Then debates began as to how far it was possible with respect to all nuclear tests. What objections did we not hear! For instance, the Americans claimed that it was possible to carry out nuclear tests concealed from verification... beyond the Sun. To this day such arguments cause at least a smile.

In seeking their set goal the USSR representatives were, however, obliged to divide the problem into two parts and to resolve that part which is most susceptible to verification, that is the banning of nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space, and under water, while, as we see, leaving aside underground explosions for the time being. This ensured a breakthrough in concluding the treaty. It was signed 5 August 1963 and this document is in operation to this day. Moreover, 114 full members have already acceded to it. A further 14 countries have signed the treaty, but not yet ratified it. So the overwhelming majority of our planet's states are taking part in this alliance.

[Kostanyan] There are not that many nuclear powers, why is the range of the treaty's signatories so broad?

[Karpov] The point of the treaty was also to prevent nuclear tests by any state which could acquire the potential for creating nuclear weapons. Or perhaps not even weapons but simply a nuclear charge or device, or a state could make its territory available for tests to another power. The 1963 treaty, together with the 1968 treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, is thus an effective means of containing this proliferation. I would say more: The composition of the treaty's signatories could and should be even broader. We cannot keep quiet about the fact that neither France nor China has acceded to it. France in fact stopped carrying out nuclear tests in the atmosphere only in 1975 and China after 1980. So the pollution of the atmosphere with radioactive fall-out as a result of French and Chinese nuclear explosions continued.

[Kostanyan] It is time to touch on questions of an ecological order...

[Karpov] If tests had not been halted in 1963 the results for the earth's ecology could have been tragic. Even in those years scientists had reached sorry conclusions regarding our planet's future. But we probably did not even foresee many consequences.

[Kostanyan] Nuclear explosions are continuing meanwhile, albeit only underground. So the threat to man's safety is not removed in either the military or the ecological respect.

[Karpov] Putting an end to underground tests is an urgent task. Our attempts on this plane were made repeatedly after the conclusion of the 1963 treaty. We also tried to resolve this problem on a bilateral, at least partial, basis. In 1974 the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear explosions with a yield of over 150 kilotons was concluded between the USSR and the United States. In 1976 another treaty was concluded on the conditions for carrying out peaceful nuclear explosions, providing for a specific verification system. But these two documents remained unratified. The United

States shelved them. Nonetheless the two sides are in practice adhering to the stipulated ceiling for underground nuclear weapons tests.

[Kostanyan] Verification, monitoring... Again and again we return to this barrier. But now both we and the Americans are becoming convinced that reliable verification is entirely realistic and feasible

[Karpov] The ice has undoubtedly broken. But it must be admitted that in the past we too were unprepared for acting on the road of greater openness as we are acting now under the conditions of restructuring. Other reasons also stood behind the differences. The continuation of nuclear tests was also dictated by considerations of the arms race inasmuch as rivalry in the military field was not ending.

Nonetheless we did believe and continue to believe that radical steps are needed which would lead to a total ban on nuclear tests and in the future on nuclear arms as well. That is why in August 1985 the Soviet Union embarked on a unilateral moratorium. We suspended all nuclear explosions for both military and civilian purposes and did not carry them out for 18 months. Unfortunately, having failed to meet with support from the United States, we were obliged to resume underground tests.

[Kostanyan] How to explain the behavior of the U.S. Administration?

[Karpov] The opinion obviously prevailed in the United States that with a view to urging on the program for creating new types of weapons it was more convenient for the United States to carry out tests than to set about ending them.

[Kostanyan] Then what advances can we speak of? And, finally, what does the world have the right to count on tomorrow?

[Karpov] A new breakthrough in resolving the set goal was nonetheless effected in September 1987. During the meeting between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in Washington, an accord was reached that full-scale talks on ending nuclear tests will begin and will proceed in three stages. The first stage is the preparation of an improved system of verification which will make it possible to ratify the 1974 and 1976 treaties. Then a direct transition, without even waiting for the ratification of these treaties, to a reduction in the number of tests and their yield in order as a result to transfer gradually to a complete ban on nuclear tests.

The first stage is now making successful headway. The Soviet and U.S. teams are working on, respectively, the Nevada testing range in the United States and the Semipalatinsk testing range in our country and are preparing a joint experiment on monitoring the yield of nuclear explosions.

We have overcome the barrier which had constantly attended any talks on the total ban of nuclear tests: Until a reliable system of verification had been ensured there could be no talk of a total ban on nuclear tests. Now we are close not simply to providing theoretical substantiation for such a system but also to proving that it is possible in practice.

Right now we can scarcely predict to the month or even to the year when we will switch from the 1963 treaty to an all-embracing accord. But as the 1974 and 1976 treaties are ratified and progress is ensured in further reducing the number of explosions and reducing their yield, the attainment of the ultimate goal—a total ban on nuclear tests—will also become realistic.

I want to stress once again that the Soviet Union is prepared at any moment, on a reciprocal basis, to halt the holding of nuclear explosions and to do everything to achieve a complete ban on nuclear tests. Now that the practical implementation of the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles has begun, that is, now that the first steps have been taken to destroy nuclear weapons and to reach an accord on banning nuclear tests, a favorable atmosphere is in my view being created.

Foreign Ministry Press Center Briefing 11 Aug

Spokesman on Arms Accords

LD1108134888 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—The Soviet Union believes that the United States is looking for excuses to undermine or reject altogether the agreements on cutting strategic arms, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has pointed out.

Vadim Perilyev, deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, was speaking at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Ministry Press Centre today.

"This conclusion has been substantiated. Washington is launching a propaganda campaign around the USSR's alleged 'violations' of its international commitments," the spokesman said.

"The United States' claims centre on the construction of a radar in the Krasnoyarsk region. It is being alleged that its functions are warning about a missile attack and providing anti-missile defence despite the fact that the Soviet side has stated repeatedly: The radar is intended for tracking space objects.

"On the other hand, the United States is deploying on its territory big Pave Paws radars whose parameters do not practically differ from those of ABM radars.

"The Soviet Union believes that these radars could well be used for the establishment of the anti-missile defence of U.S.territory.

"There are also other examples of U.S. actions contradicting provisions of the ABM Treaty. Among them: The deployment of a large phased-array radar in Greenland and the start of the construction of a similar radar in Great Britain, tests in the United States of multiple individual targetted warheads intended for anti-missiles, development of mobile ABM radars, including air-borne ones, and testing of a mobile anti-missile.

"The Soviet Union is firmly committed to the ABM Treaty. We proceed from the premise that this treaty is a necessary component for achieving 50-per cent cuts in strategic offensive weapons," the ministry spokesman stated.

Soviet and American representatives will begin their meeting to consider ABM Treaty application in Geneva on August 24.

Law Official on Ayrikyan Expulsion

LD1108141988 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—"The expulsion of Paruyr Ayrikyan from the Soviet Union corresponds both to Soviet and international law and is in keeping with the international covenant on civil and political rights," an assistant to the prosecutor-general of the USSR for international legal issues has pointed out.

Pavel Laptev was speaking at a briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Centre here today in connection with Western news media speculations about the Ayrikyan expulsion.

Laptev said that Ayrikyan's activity since the early 1970s had been anti-constitutional, anti-state and unlawful. He insulted the country, people, believers and war veterans.

He set out a chronology of Ayrikyan's activity and the measures that were taken by the Soviet authorities in response, which made it clear that Ayrikyan sought to leave the USSR, probably, in order to avoid punishment for his unlawful actions.

—On July 1, this year, Akrikyan asked the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet to close the criminal suit and give him a chance to leave for the United States for permanent residence.

—On July 4, he requested the Visa and Registration Office (OVIR) of the USSR Ministry for Internal Affairs to give him an opportunity to leave for the United States for permanent residence together with his family, his mother and sister's family.

—On July 21, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet pardoned Ayrikyan, relieving him of penal responsibility.

Simultaneously, acting on the basis of Article 18 of the law "on USSR citizenship", Ayrikyan was stripped of Soviet citizenship for actions discrediting the high title of citizen of the USSR and damaging the Soviet Union's prestige and expelled from the country.

Perfilyev on FRG Ties

LD1108153388 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—The signing of the 1970 Moscow Treaty, whose anniversary will be marked on August 12, laid a solid political and legal foundation for Soviet-West German relations, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Vadim Perfilyev, deputy head of the ministry's Information Directorate, speaking at a briefing at the ministry's Press Centre, observed that the "signing of the treaty initiated a resolute turn for the better in relations

between the two countries, marked transition from confrontation to detente and became a major landmark in the process of improving the situation in Europe and around the world.

"The Moscow Treaty was a considerable contribution to preparing the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and opened up a good prospects for normalising relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and its eastern neighbours."

The spokesman expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union and the FRG proceeded from the need to remain committed to the letter and spirit of the treaty, above all on security matters. This met the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and the interests of building a "common European home", he said.

On Soviet-Turkish relations, Perfilyev said that the USSR attached fundamental significance to maintaining and promoting extensive trade and economic links with neighbouring countries.

He said that the issues were discussed at the first session in Istanbul of the Soviet-Turkish committee for business cooperation.

"It is hoped in Moscow that the activity of yet one more Soviet-Turkish organisation will help exercise the USSR's and Turkey's political will towards broadening bilateral cooperation whose potentialities have been far from fully exhausted."

Commenting on the Moscow visit by a delegation from the League of Arab States Committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict, Perfilyev said that the Soviet Union welcomed the continuation of fruitful contacts with representatives of the Arab world.

"The LAS delegation's arrival in Moscow is the first link in the latest international endeavours to settle this acute regional conflict."

Throughout this protracted conflict, the spokesman said, the Soviet Union had tirelessly applied efforts with a view to its earliest termination by taking part in the elaboration of corresponding U.N. resolutions, maintaining constant high-level contacts with the warring sides and participating in mediatory efforts.

"Practice has shown that the choice of the United Nations and its secretary-general as a settlement mechanism was correct. This mechanism has proved that it can be effectively used in the future at a qualitatively new stage of settling the Iran-Iraq conflict."

Reports were coming here from Afghanistan about the continued deliveries of arms and munitions, including big-calibre shells, from Pakistan, Perfilyev said.

Irreconcilable opposition forces were shelling Afghan towns. In violation of the Geneva agreements, the Pakistani authorities were helping the Afghan opposition with advice and deeds.

As to the Soviet Union, Perfilyev said, "this country, along with the troop withdrawal, is encouraging the development of civilian branches of Afghan economy, education and culture."

"Afghanistan's business community highly assesses, specifically, the recent meeting held by Eduard Shevardnadze and Vladimir Kamentsev with private sector representatives.

"The Afghan businessmen expressed readiness to actively join the effort to develop the national economy with assistance from Soviet organisations."

Perfilyev announced that the Soviet side would grant seven million roubles worth of material aid to 1,320 Afghan schools.

Consul Official on U.S. Visa Policy

LD1108154988 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—"The U.S. authorities continue their discriminatory policy with respect to Soviet trade union delegations and union functionaries going to their country," said today Oleg Avramenko, first deputy head of the Consular Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Speaking here at a briefing, he reported a recent meeting at the Consular Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry with representatives of the U.S. Embassy. During the meeting attention of the U.S. side was called to the fact that in the course of over 30 years nearly all trade union delegations and union functionaries going from the USSR to the USA either did not receive visas or the question on visas was examined for such a long time that the need for a trip passed. In some cases when representatives of Soviet trade unions came to the USA as special tourist groups, such conditions were created and such bans were established for them which prevented meetings with representatives of American trade unions.

This discriminatory policy evokes puzzlement and indignation in the Soviet Union. It does not tally with the positive changes which took place in Soviet-American relations in the recent past. U.S. representatives said and say now that they have a 1952 law with a 1979 supplement to it banning visits of Soviet trade union delegations to their country. But this law was a product of the "cold war" period. Now the situation has changed and, therefore, the Soviet side raises again the

question on reviewing such discriminatory measures. This would conform to the spirit of times and to the Helsinki commitments taken by the USSR and the USA.

Adamishin on Africa Peace Talks

LD1108164788 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—"To achieve a just political settlement of the situation in South-West Africa, the Soviet Union uses the whole of its authority", Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, told a briefing here today. "We maintain constant contact with our Angolan and Cuban friends and can firmly say that they intend to conduct serious negotiations and attain a mutually acceptable agreement", said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

The Soviet side holds rather frequent and substantive discussions with the United States which acts as an intermediary at the negotiations on settling the situation in South-West Africa, the Soviet diplomat went on. "We have some common ground with it regarding the fact that the conflict lends itself to political settlement. Our stands are not so apart also on some questions concerning the substance of settlement, although one cannot say that we are not divided by differences, among them the problem of handling internal issues in Angola. But neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can think up settlement for the parties directly concerned. They can only help find such a settlement".

The Soviet side exchanges views with the "Frontline" states, the Non-Aligned Movement, and a whole number of other states which are interested in accelerating the achievement of a political settlement in that region. "So, even though we are not direct participants in the talks, we try to exert active influence in favour of their successful and earliest completion", Adamishin noted.

In the Soviet Union they attach serious importance to the circumstance that things also moved forward in such a chronic conflict as is the conflict in the South of Africa and chances emerged for attaining a sensible agreement, the Soviet diplomat said. At the same time, he stressed that the Soviet Union gave and would continue to give aid to organisations, movements and states coming out against apartheid". [quotation marks as received]

Minister Maslyukov Meets Eskimo Delegation

LD1108201588 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—During today's meeting between Yuriy Maslyukov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee and chairman of the State Commission at the USSR Council of Ministers on arctic affairs, and a delegation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), the sides spoke of desirability to develop further contacts between indigenous ethnic groups living in the Soviet and foreign arctic areas. The delegation is led by Mary Simon, president of the organization.

Yuriy Maslyukov informed members of the delegation consisting of representatives of Eskimos from the USA (Alaska), Canada and Greenland about a programme for social and economic development of the Soviet north, in part the Chukchi autonomous area, including questions of preserving and enriching national traditions, customs and culture.

Mary Simon described aims and tasks facing the ICC, noting that they largely coincide with proposals put forth by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Murmansk in October 1987.

Petrovskiy Meets UN Anti-Apartheid Delegation

LD1008210488 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS—The Soviet Union has made and will continue making every effort for ensuring a just and durable settlement in the south of Africa, so that people of all races and nationalities could live in conditions of equality, and intends to continue giving every assistance to the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid. This was noted at the meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry today of Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and the delegation of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid led by committee chairman Joseph Garba (Nigeria). Joseph Garba spoke on the committee's activities for mobilising the efforts of the international community in the fight for the elimination of the apartheid system in the RSA.

It was declared from the Soviet side that the eradication of apartheid in South Africa is one of the fundamentals of forming a system of equal security for all in the present-day mutually interdependent world.

CSCE Official on Results of Vienna Meeting

AU1108120488 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 10 Aug 88 pp 1,4

[Interview with Yuriy Kashlev, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna CSCE meeting, by TRUD representative Ivan Todorov: "The Realities of the Opportunities for Europe"]

[Text] [Todorov] The Vienna meeting is nearing its end. How do you assess the results of its work?

[Kashlev] The Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states once again confirmed the socialist countries' desire for an early conclusion of the Vienna meeting with meaningful and balanced results. The socialist countries' new

approach to international problems and the processes taking place in our countries enable us to also raise all-European cooperation in the military-political, economic, and humanitarian fields to a new level. On this foundation, it became possible in Vienna to work out a broad-based package of new accords on these issues.

We have already finalized nine-tenths of the text of the final document. The program of measures to be taken following the Vienna meeting is agreed upon. These measures include continuing the Stockholm talks on measures for confidence and security, and starting new negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. A proposal exists on holding a conference on humanitarian cooperation in Moscow. Another matter under discussion is the convening of all-European forums in the spheres of economics and trade, science and environmental protection, culture, and the human dimension of the Helsinki process.

It is our view that real prospects exist, provided that all the member states display the political will, for the meeting to end in the very near future—perhaps even in October this year—with accords that will elevate all-European cooperation to a fundamentally new level.

[Todorov] It is well-known that, so far, no solutions have been found for a number of important issues. What are the main difficulties, and what are the prospects for reaching a mutually acceptable compromise within a reasonable time?

[Kashlev] For a long period, questions relating to human rights and certain aspects of humanitarian cooperation were regarded as difficult. The Vienna meeting, if it ends successfully, will mark an unprecedented advance in this field. This has become possible primarily as a result of the processes under way in the socialist countries and, because of the democratization and glasnost, what we are increasingly bringing into our foreign-policy work as well.

On the other hand, our Western partners have begun to come down to earth a little more often; they have begun to understand better that no one will agree to movement only in one direction. They also have their own difficulties. Western democracy is in a state of stagnation and is reacting sluggishly to the consequences of scientific and technical progress in the social field. Hence, their increased sensitivity toward a number of problems concerning the socioeconomic rights of certain classes of the population. Can these sores be healed overnight? Of course not. We must be realists, and not raise the bar higher than the partner can jump.

[Todorov] One of the possible results emerging from the Vienna meeting is that of reaching substantial accords in the ecological field. In this context, how would you assess the importance and prospects of the Bulgarian proposal to hold an ecological forum within the CSCE framework?

[Kashlev] The Soviet Union is devoting a lot of attention to this subject. The recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee also adopted a special declaration on environmental protection.

World public opinion believes that Bulgaria is consistently striving to make further contributions to developing international ecological cooperation. The aim is to utilize natural resources in the interest of the economic and social progress of all nations, applying this principle on a regional basis, and to ensure that man devotes more care and attention to nature. Bulgaria has experience in holding important international meetings, and the Bulgarian proposal introduced at the Vienna meeting on holding an ecological forum should be taken up and considered with all the attention and seriousness it deserves.

News Analyst Considers U.S. Debt to UN

LD1108204388 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—TASS news analyst Dmitriy Yakubov writes:

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced at a Security Council meeting the successful completion of complex negotiations involving representatives of Iran and Iraq and said a ceasefire will go into effect on August 20.

This report was met by the world public with great satisfaction. Energetic work went under way at the U.N. Secretariat to form a group of military observers which will help translate into action the agreement on ceasing military operations. Representatives of the U.N. Secretariat are compelled to state, however, that the formation of the observer team and the more so their work will be complicated in view of the severe shortage of funds in the organisation's budget.

Financial problems are not a new issue. Why does the United Nations experience a shortage of funds? The reason is the United States' indebtedness which runs into 467 million dollars now. It is, undoubtedly, a very large sum of money for the United Nations. And for the United States?

The United States has an annual budget of a trillion dollars. The country's military budget, endorsed by Congress recently, tops 300 billion, exceeding by more than 600 times Washington's debt to the United Nations.

Some more figures. The cost of the so-called SDI tops a trillion dollars, according to experts' figures. The value of contracts concluded within the framework of SDI by the military-industrial giant Lockheed exceeded 520 million dollars over three years. In other words, the U.S.

Defence Department needs only to deny its orders to one big firm and Washington could pay off, due to the funds thus saved, its debt to the United Nations.

In Washington they are not sparing of statements these days that hail the end of the war betwen Iran and Iraq. But it is utterly evident that the duty of states is to support the United Nations' peacemaking efforts financially as well. The United States does not, however, take this step, at least today.

The powers that be in that country prefer to all appearances to spend dollars on something else. For instance, on sending another two to three American warships to the Persian Gulf where 27 U.S. combatant ships are plying now. The cost of their maintenance there tops 20 million dollars a month. Let them, they say, demonstrate that the United States continues to view that region even today, when the war between Iran and Iraq ended, as a sphere of American vital interests. On this they in Washington do not stint dollars...

United States & Canada

Reagan, Joint Chiefs Discuss Weapons Talks

LD1208062588 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] Washington August 12 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan met at the White House on Thursday with members of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Although no details of the discussion were released, Marlin Fitzwater, assistant to the President for press relations, said it focused on progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks on the treaty to reduce strategic offensive weapons.

Fitzwater pointed out that the strategic consequences of the talks were also discussed during the meeting.

U.S. Senate Approves Aid for Contras

LD1108082488 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS—Following heated debates, the U.S. Senate approved by 49 votes against 47 on Wednesday the bill on granting new aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

The plan, drawn up by the leadership of the Senate Democratic majority, provides for allocation of 27 million dollars for humanitarian aid to counter-revolutionary formations. Provided certain conditions, they will be able to get also a 16.3 million dollars worth of weapons, which was earlier "frozen" by Congress. To have military aid granted, President Reagan should give before the beginning of October assurances to the Congress that Nicaragua by its actions has created "an emergency situation" in Central America. In this case, the question of military aid to the contras will again be taken up in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Shultz Latin America Tour Criticized

LD1108183688 Moscow World Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Secretary of State George Shultz has concluded his 10-day tour of nine Latin American countries, an unprecedentedly intensive tour. Mikhail Mayorov comments, and this is what he writes:

Sixty-eight-year-old George Shultz is a seasoned diplomat. If he decides to write memoirs, he'll have much to say. It's enough to mention the Soviet-American Treaty on Eliminating Medium-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, in whose drafting and signing George Shultz was directly involved. But his Latin American tour can hardly be viewed as an asset. The tour was not easy, and not only because every morning saw him in another country, and not because there was an attempt on his life in La Paz—for the first time in his career. What matters is the very goal of his Latin American marathon.

A major aim of U.S. diplomacy was to set Washington's southern neighbors on the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. Judging by reports, this issue was raised in all the capitals visited by George Shultz, but primarily in Guatemala, where the secretary of state conferred with the foreign ministers of four Central American countries. Even though there are five countries in Central America; Nicaragua was not invited.

George Shultz read to them the text of a communique drafted in Washington. The document contained sharp attacks on Nicaragua. Participants in the meeting were requested to sign it, but they declined. Guatemala and Costa Rica objected. They believed that this anti-Nicaraguan tilt would finally undermine the mechanism of talks on settling the crisis. As regards this matter, George Shultz encountered difficulties also in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Ecuador. He accused Managua and Moscow of being unwilling to make a contribution to the efforts to solve the Central American problem.

This was clearly an attempt to place everything upside down. By now, a year after the signing of the Guatemala accords, Nicaragua has made the greatest progress on the path of implementing them. As for Moscow, it believes that the Central American problems could be resolved only by political means, not by force, and welcomes every step in this direction. If the White House and the State Department had any sense of self-criticism, they would have lamented their own policy toward Nicaragua, their own attempts to isolate that country and prolong the conflict by giving support to the contras.

George Shultz had a difficult Job: to visit nine countries within a week and a half. Nicaragua alone was not included in his tour, and this means that Washington has no intention of entering into a direct dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government on the issues of a settlement. Otherwise, the recent marathon of George Shultz would have been more successful.

Nicaragua Policy Raises Doubts

PM1208100188 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 88 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Makhov: "George Shultz' Latin American Trip Is Over: Hurtling Into a Cul-de-Sac?"]

[Text] The terrorist act in the Bolivian capital, La Paz, which nearly cost U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz his life, somewhat diverted the world public's interest in the head of American diplomacy's trip to Latin America. One might be surprised at Shultz' political activity; he managed to visit 9 countries in the Western Hemisphere in 10 days.

The agenda in each country naturally included various questions of bilateral cooperation. For example, in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil trade and economic ties were discussed, in Bolivia it was joint action in combating the drug trade, and in Ecuador Shultz had his first

meeting with the country's new political leadership. Yet in each of the nine countries bilateral dialogue turned unfailingly to discussion of the prevailing situation in Central America.

You might think that the fact that the head of the foreign policy department of one of the world's biggest states should discuss the situation surrounding a complicated regional conflict could only be welcomed. The world has seen in recent months more than one example of how the actions of the great powers have reduced tension in various trouble spots. Unfortunately, it did not happen this time. Shultz tried to convince his partners in the talks to accept the axiom whereby, according to him, the sole obstacle to a solution of the Central American conflict is the Nicaraguan Government, and the sole available way to resolve the conflict may be... its continuance by the U.S.-backed contras.

An axiom, as people will be aware, requires no proof, and the U.S. secretary of state had none. There was only prolix rhetoric: Nicaragua is not fulfilling the 1987 Guatemala agreements; Managua has disrupted the cease-fire talks with the contras; political rights and freedoms are lacking in Nicaragua, unlike in its Central American neighbors; and finally, the Sandinist government is hindering the peace-making activity of the countries belonging to the Contadora Group, which the United States wholeheartedly supports, of course.

But an axiom is only axiomatic when it proclaims an incontrovertible truth. Shultz had clear problems here. Most of his partners in the talks made it known that they do not share Washington's views. Thus, just prior to Shultz' arrival in Costa Rica, President Arias, one of the main architects of the Guatemala agreements (a politician, incidentally, who is no sympathiser with the Sandinists), observed that the country which had gone farthest in fulfilling the accords was Nicaragua, no less.

The secretary of state's argument that the Sandinist government was guilty of disrupting the cease-fire talks with the contras also aroused doubts in the region. The talks, Latin American politicians told Shultz, were primarily disrupted because Washington hastily replaced radical members of the directorate in the contra team with a hardliner, former Somoza Colonel E. Bermudez, when clear progress emerged at the talks. It was because of the last-minute demands made by this implacable leader that the first glimmerings of a truce were extinguished. "He sought by disrupting the talks to create a crisis, and he succeeded in this to a greater extent than he perhaps expected," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the other day. "All the leaders of Central American states have an interest to some extent in the success of the peace process initiated a year ago. They have all unexpectedly been confronted with the possibility of its collapse. However, it is much easier to provoke a crisis than control it."

And finally: the Contadora process, which the United States allegedly supports. The countries belonging to the Contadora Group have repeatedly stated that a settlement in the region can only be attained by improving relations between the United States and Nicaragua. Even specialists are perhaps unable today to calculate how many times the Sandinists have requested direct talks with Washington, which would lay the foundation for normalizing relations between the two countries. The latest such appeal from Managua was made at the end of last month. Washington's response? As always, an immediate "no," because Nicaragua is allegedly disrupting talks with the contras, not fulfilling the Guatemala agreements, obstructing, hindering, and so forth and so on. The same old refrain over and over again. It is, incidentally, no wonder that Shultz also bypassed Managua this time on his peace-making mission to settle the Central American conflict. The White House is again signaling the offensive: President Reagan has requested that legislators appropriate millions of extra dollars of military aid for his "freedom fighters."

In its commentaries on the results of the Latin America trip the world press has observed that a situation has arisen whereby the U.S. secretary of state has discovered that people no longer have confidence in his statements. In corroboration of this, observers cite the refusal by four Central American countries to sign a joint communique with the United States pillorying Nicaragua. There is nothing surprising here. Washington's true allies have already understood what is at stake and see full well that in its anti-Nicaraguan hysteria their patron is far from acting in the Central American countries' interests.

A year ago Washington took umbrage at its southern neighbors for attempting to solve the Central American conflict through their own efforts without heeding the voice from the north. Now Shultz was like a man seeking to board a train bound for peace in Central America and divert it onto another track. A train hurtling at enormous speed into a cul-de-sac does not inspire confidence.

Congressmen Urge Annulment of Canal Treaty

LD1108091488 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS—A group of Republican congressmen are preparing to submit to the U.S. House of Representatives a resolution to annul the Panama Canal treaties.

The Panama Canal, the waterway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, is bound to come over to Panama's full jurisdiction by the end of the century, in accordance with the agreements which were signed by the United States and Panama in 1977.

We cannot postpone solution of the question till 1999 and hope that a government friendly to the United States will be in power in Panama by the time of these agreements' coming into force, said Congressman Philip Crane who leads a group of opponents of the American-Panamanian treaties.

American legislators' intentions come in line with the campaign which is under way in the United States and is aimed at breaking off the Panama Canal treaties. Booklets and leaflets of the so-called Centre for Strategic and International Studies and the Free Society Centre have been actively distributed on the territory of the United States in the past few days. They call upon the Reagan administration that it should immediately renounce the transfer of the Panama Canal to Panama by the year of 2000, that it should not dismantle the Pentagon's bases in its zone and should not withdraw all American troops. Compliance with the treaties, the campaign organisers assert, will inflict an irreparable damage upon U.S. military-strategic and political interests.

Reagan Signs Japanese Reparations Bill
LD1108103088 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Washington August 11 TASS—TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

President Reagan signed into law on Wednesday the reparations bill, passed by the U.S. Congress. The new law provides for money compensation to every surviving internee of American relocation camps where Japanese Americans were interned from December 7, 1941 to June 30, 1946.

At the bill signing ceremony at the White House President Reagan said that the U.S. Government's tragic mistake should have been corrected long ago. About 120,000 Japanese Americans were sent by it to relocation camps without trial and without jury, exclusively on racial grounds. Each of the surviving internees will be paid 20,000 dollars over a period of ten years. A total of 1,250 million dollars are earmarked for the purpose.

The Reagan administration initially objected against the size of the reparation, but Republican Governor of California George Deukmejian is known to have warned the White House that Vice President George Bush would be unable to win presidential elections in that state, if Reagan did not sign the bill into law.

China

Shanghai Journal Says Stalinism Impedes Reform
OW1208085288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1015 GMT 11 Aug 88

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The Shanghai journal, SOCIAL SCIENCE NEWS, carried an article on the consequences of the influence of Stalinism on Chinese society. Stalinist theoretical dogmas remain the greatest hindrance to reforms in China, the article says. The article goes on to note that it is exceptionally difficult to eradicate these dogmas. The journal points out that Stalin's interpretation of Marxism was contingent on his personal interests and the interest of the group that was close to him. Stalin's theory of building socialism, including the theory of the economic function of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and Stalin's position about the general crisis of capitalism, were very shallow, containing a large element of metaphysics, and were largely erroneous. The quicker we abandon the theoretical models of Stalinism the better, was the conclusion of the article.

Up to this time there has never been such a sharp and detailed criticism of Stalinism. The author of the article is Academician (Wang Ruobing).

Commentary Discusses Chinese Economic Reform
PM1108152188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Commentary by political observer Stanislav Kondrashov under the "Impressions and Thoughts" rubric: "In the China Sea"]

[Text] Beijing-Moscow—The best known fact about China is that every fifth person in the world is Chinese. How does a Chinese person feel as a tiny part of a population of 1 billion? What are the priorities of a state within which 1 billion people live? These are deep questions. The millenia of Chinese history and culture resound in their depth with an echo incomprehensible to a foreigner. Having discovered China late (2 weeks as a member of a delegation from the USSR Journalists Union) I shall not of course venture to answer these questions, but I cannot refrain from the notes and thoughts genre.

In conversation the Chinese are simple, direct, and restrained. Restraint implies understanding and shrewdness on the part of your interlocutor, the other side. By their simplicity they assert that the most important things are simple. And they affect simple people—that is, the majority. Of the Communist veterans who still hold eminent posts our delegation was received by Peng Chong, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Recalling that the economic reform began in the countryside, where 800 million people live, he said: "Unless we feed our population of 1 billion, no country will do it for us." He added, also simply: "The population judges the situation by how it is fed."

The Chinese do not pride themselves on their population of 1 billion and are prepared to concede the honors to India, for instance. A population of 1 billion is an extraordinary burden on any socioeconomic structure. A structure and system which has proclaimed the principle of social equality experiences this load to the greatest degree because it has assumed the greatest responsibility for creating conditions in which everyone can eat. After the initial "communes" and other "leaps forward" of Maoism, the greatest achievement of socialism with specific Chinese features is that under it people are fed.

The more economically underdeveloped a country and the more people in it, the lower, objectively, the price of human life. With ideological fanaticism, the price declines catastrophically. Mao Zedong allowed, undaunted, the death of 200, 300, or 700 million people for the sake of victory over imperialism. He believed that in the human sea over which he held sway any atom bomb would sink without leaving a noticeable trace. It is hard to say what would have happened without him, but during his rule, over the course of 27 years, the Chinese population increased by 400 million. Under Deng Xiaoping the CPC drastically changed course. The strategy became "one family—one child." In the cities and villages young people are not obviously in evidence. Benefits such as a kindergarten place are taken away for a second child and parents are punished financially one way or another, although given the present system of the family contract and increased incomes, peasant households are prepared to suffer these punishments. A party member can be expelled for having a second child, being told: Don't set a bad example. In our country a mother is a heroine. In their country in a certain sense she is a saboteur, a wrecker.

The optimistic summary of the State Family Planning Commission looks like this: In 1987 the population growth rate declined compared with 1986 and even more compared with 1985. Last year 32.3 million couples made commitments under the "one family—one child" program. That was 1.8 million more than in 1986. Contraceptives are free. Young women are urged to undergo voluntary sterilization. By conceiving a second or third child a Chinese man and woman are, as it were, committing an act of sabotage on the construction site of socialism with specific Chinese features.

These statements may perhaps sound shocking, but they outline some of the main frameworks of Chinese life. Unless the family is planned at state level, the country is doomed to mark time economically. The main effect from the doubling of agricultural output and from the gigantic increase in the grain harvest—from 300 million to 400 million tonnes—will come to nothing. These results were achieved during the eighties and the Chinese economic reform is rightly proud of them as its main success.

Against the background of industrially developed countries China's long-term tasks are modest. Raising the GNP to $1 trillion by the year 2000 and keeping the population at no more than 1.2 billion—so that there are $800 per capita per year. I recall that in the United States the GNP is already close to $5 trillion—with a population a quarter the size of China's. We are approximately midway in between.

There are virtually no private automobiles in China. They say there are no more than 4,000 automobiles for Beijing's population of 10 million. There are something like 400,000 for Moscow's 9 million. There is no point in talking about the United States: In New York, Los Angeles, or somewhere deep in Wyoming there is approximately one automobile for every 1.5 Americans. For a Chinese person having his own automobile is so far still the remote, inaccessible future. Today is given over to the bicycle. On Beijing's highways man's two-wheeled friend is given no less room than his four-wheeled friend. Here is a poster image of modern China: a Chinese man or woman sitting upright on a bicycle saddle and looking fixedly ahead.

Experts say that formerly the typical Chinese idea of family affluence included a wristwatch, a sewing machine, and a bicycle. Now the selected items are a washing machine, a two-compartment refrigerator, and a color television set. China is entering new times not with a massive automobile but with a color television set and quantities of video systems which exceed those in our country. More television sets are produced in China than anywhere else (just consider—1 billion viewers!) but Japanese sets or sets produced under Japanese licenses are preferred.

Leaving the Beijing highway you plunge into labyrinths and back streets—the hutung. Unpleasant houses and fences and a dirty smell.... There is a terrible lag in housing and municipal services. Chinese housing is a state secret. This secret is usually not revealed to foreigners (as was the case in our country until recently). For foreigners in China there is a world standard for Inturist hotels—new, first class hotels installed with the participation of foreign capital.

The Chinese leaders, even with nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and earth satellites, do not conceal that their country is economically underdeveloped. They are more inclined to display false modesty than to boast. They are not hurrying. According to their calculations it is only in the middle of the next century that China will reach the level of an average developed country and implement the first phase of building socialism. They hope not to go beyond the limit of a population of 1.5 billion and to achieve a GNP of $6 trillion, or $4,000 per capita.

They do not exaggerate China's place in the world and do not promise their compatriots too much. This realism bordering on humility is a source of strength for the Chinese comrades. The modesty and realism in their assessments of what has been achieved and their forecasts for the future do not prevent but on the contrary encourage innovation and boldness. Conceit and self-delusion complicate the resolute abandonment of long outdated dogmas of bureaucratic socialism based on administration through command.

The largest number of entries in my Chinese notebooks are to do with the economic reform, which will be 10 years old at the end of this year. Beijing, Dalian, Shenyang, Shanghai, Canton, Shenzhen—everywhere we met with knowledgeable, intelligent people, party, council, and economic workers. In these six cities we had what added up to a 40-hour seminar on the tasks, problems,

successes, and difficulties of the economy on the scale of the entire country and in individual cities or provinces. But my notes were rendered worthless by one fact. My IZVESTIYA colleagues who had visited China a month earlier at the invitation of JINGJI RIBAO ("Economic Newspaper") had gone through the same seminar, albeit in different places, and had published four substantive, thorough items (Nos 139, 140, 141, and 142)—a newspaper encyclopedia on the Chinese reform including fresh answers to topical questions of daily life like who is paid how much and what costs what? I will not repeat them.

China is an inexhaustible sea. A neighboring sea. Next to ours. The two seas are united by the currents of history which have been intensified and in some respects complicated in the second half of the 20th century. History is reflected in people's destinies. How many of these mixed Soviet-Chinese destinies there are!

One of our meetings on our journey from Beijing to the northeast and then to the south of China is worthy of a separate story, but I shall be brief. In Shenyang (formerly Mukden) we visited the Liaoning University where, in the absence of the rector, who was on a trip to the United States, explanations were given by the party committee secretary. A Chinese man of a little over 30 translated into Russian. There was something not entirely Chinese in his cheek bones, the oval of his face, and the shape of his eyes. Two China hands from our delegation immediately suggested: "He has mixed blood!" Without asking questions, out of politeness, we waited for Tang Vodyan's [second name as published] story. It turned out to have three parts. We were told the first in the Russian language class. From the professor who spoke there we learned that Tang's father had lived in the Soviet Union for 38 years, was a military pilot, received the Order of Lenin, and, on returning to China in 1953 with his Russian wife, became the rector of Liaoning University and a deeply respected man in Shenyang. The professor spoke Russian beautifully, and his story made a powerful impression on us. But that was only the first part of this man's fate.

The second part was produced, while we were wandering through the university library, by Tang himself, a mild, pleasant man, seemingly embarrassed by his incomplete "Chineseness." Yes, his father returned in 1953 as a Soviet Army lieutenant colonel and soon became a major general in the Chinese Army but in 1964 he was "demoted" to the post of university rector and in 1968, during the "Cultural Revolution," he landed in prison until 1975, when the wise and perspicacious Zhou Enlai summoned him and returned him to his work as rector in an attempt to moderate the destructive work of the "great helmsman." He died in 1984 of a heart attack when he grew agitated at a party meeting remembering his years in prison. He did not manage to move into the house which had been specially built for him on the territory of the university and where Varvara Ivanovna Genina, whom he met at the front in 1942, lives to this day.

Thus the destiny of one Chinese man acquired a historical dimension. At the very end, when we were already preparing to say goodbye to our hosts, young Tang, embarrassed but correctly understanding his duty as a son to his father's memory, added the third part of the story: Tang senior had also been in Soviet prisons, in "Stalin's time."

Not being a China hand I will not suggest that one destiny is typical. But, expanding on my theme, I must say that I have never before encountered an account of the overall history of Soviet-Chinese relations which contained magnitude, a profound, unbiased analysis of facts and trends, and stark realism.

In its youth my generation knew only one import—the Chinese "Friendship" shirts and raincoats—and considered the cornerstone of our political world outlook to be the fact that we had a great brother in the East with whom our strength was doubled. I do not know what the "father of the peoples" thought himself, but at the time a heroic romanticism triumphed in the newspapers.

In the early fifties the high-flown anthem, which nonetheless touched our hearts, "Moscow-Beijing, Moscow-Beijing, the peoples are marching forward!... Stalin and Mao can hear us, hear us!" had the force of a political platform and an unquestionable prophesy.

Our friendship was called great, monolithic, and indestructible, relations were the extremely ideologized relations of an elder brother toward a younger one. China was, of course, a younger brother. In our simplicity we did not always realize how this patronizing tone could offend a great people and indeed any small people.

Under Khrushchev the objective differences in the interests of the two socialist states (one which had asserted itself in the international arena and one which was not yet recognized by the West) were supplemented by the two leaders' personal incompatibility. Mao, who had tolerated Stalin's seniority, refused to acknowledge the same thing in Khrushchev and declared the policy of peaceful coexistence to be revisionism while we gradually acquired a taste for exposing Chinese dogmatists. The indestructible friendship departed this life in the early sixties—with the sudden recall of all Soviet economic specialists from China.

The late sixties were the madness of the "Cultural Revolution," Mao Zedong's version of Stalin's mass repressions, the implementation, under the guise of revolutionariness, of the obscurantist principle ignorance is light and knowledge is darkness. There were not only ideological thunderstorms but also the clouds of a military storm in Soviet-Chinese relations. The bloody culmination was the armed clashes in March 1969 on Damanskiy Island on the Ussuri River.

Nowadays border disputes and the question of the ownership of the islands on the Amur and the Ussuri are discussed without noise during negotiations but at the time there was a smell of gunpowder on the world's longest border. Political, trade, and cultural relations were reduced to nothing.

When in 1972 U.S. President Nixon set off for Beijing to establish relations with the PRC, Moscow was nervous: It was perturbed by the possibility of a U.S.-Chinese military alliance against the USSR. This was an example of an unrealistic assessment of the state of affairs within the United States and within China—fear has big eyes. We now understand that "indestructible eternal friendship" is a concept which in principle denies the course of time and the possibility of changes but normal, stable good-neighborliness is perfectly realistic. We recognize China's more than natural right to have relations with the United States and other capitalist countries which strengthen its independence in the international arena. For its part Beijing—albeit in its accepted restrained manner—welcomes the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations as a very important factor of world stability and no longer sees in this, as before, an attempt by the two "superpowers" to divide the world into spheres of influence.

Mao died in 1976. Chinese restructuring (the reform—the gaige) was proclaimed in December 1978 at the 3d Plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the 11th Convocation. The pragmatist Deng Xiaoping, having taken off the jester's cap of the "Cultural Revolution" which had been put on him, headed the Chinese leadership. "Practice is the criterion for the truth," Deng repeated, looking at the ruins of industry and the devastated countryside. In some respects the situation was evidently reminiscent of ours immediately after Stalin. But the reprisals against the Chinese Communists' old guard were not as extensive or prolonged as in our country.

Whereas in our country 60 years separate Lenin's years from restructuring, in their country the radical economic reform began less than 30 years after the proclamation of the PRC in 1949. In their country the peasants, prepared to take on a family contract for their former land, remained alive and active, and this contract encompassed 90 percent of previously collectivized agricultural land. In their country merciless bureaucrats and obedient administrators have perhaps not yet split the genetic nucleus of the peasant which is called the sense of being the owner (the owner and not the state's hired man) without which the land refuses to bear fruit. The Chinese contract separates the right of ownership and the right of economic management, and the peasant receives the right of economic management for a period which for the present is 50 years. It is harder for us than it is for China to raise a thrifty owner anew—several generations of the "depeasanted" Russia have succeeded each other in 60 years. But we will hope that the law of negating negation, which protects and impels life, will also bear fruit on our fields.

Today we look to China increasingly frequently. Instead of our recent blank hostility there is an avid new interest and sympathy. And we travel there essentially for an answer to the question: How is what they begun earlier than us working in their country? Practice is the criterion of truth. We have also become more modest. We are learning to compare not only our gross industrial output, not only missiles and nuclear warheads, but also the quality of daily life, the lines, the provision of food and goods, with other countries. We are taking a more sober look. It is hard to compare many of our concerns with America, West Germany, or Sweden—it is a different world and age knowing no shortages, there is not only mass automobile ownership but mass personal computer ownership. In China, although it is far behind us in economic might, there is also something to correlate and compare. There are questions to ask: What are the practical results of the commodity-market multistructural socialism which is being introduced increasingly widely and increasingly boldly? In that sense we are observing behind the Great Wall a wide-scale experiment which is by no means without interest to us.

Incidentally, our delegation was taken to the Great Wall. It was on a Sunday morning, the day after our arrival in Beijing. I was struck by its height and massiveness and by how many Chinese people were there. Thousands and thousands of people were storming the Wall. With its broad ridge overflowing with people, it extended far, far away beyond the horizon through the valleys and slopes of the Swallow Hills. An imposing sight.

But I have seen many imposing buildings in my time. And to be honest it was a different, very ordinary spectacle which struck me at the Great Wall. So ordinary that I feel awkward admitting it. But, as they say, I must take the risk. Especially as my comrades were also struck by it. In brief—beer. We were not struck by the fact that it was Chinese, and good beer. But by the fact that there were no lines for it. On a hot day. With crowds of thousands. If you wanted it, it was in the eating houses. Or if you wanted—directly on the streets, in the kiosks. If you wanted—in big green bottles or metal cans. With the reservation that visual observations cannot be considered complete, I will say that in my 2 weeks in China I saw only one line—in Shanghai at night for tickets for the Yangzi River steamboat....

The Chinese ritual for business receptions rules out desks or session tables. Guests are seated in heavy armchairs and divans along the walls and alongside are small tables for ashtrays and tea mugs. We took out our notebooks and once again there was a seminar for an hour or two on the economic reform.

But there were also walking seminars on the streets. They were held not by the Chinese but by our compatriots—the China hands and their wives. They took us to some crowded place, to a street bazaar, to some rows of tents where private traders were selling consumer goods. Of course, there were no items from the famous fashion

houses there, nothing stunning or amazing. Ordinary but perfectly reasonable goods produced in China or from somewhere in Hong Kong—summer dresses, felt boots, soap dishes, bags, shirts. Not Paris or Brussels. But the market was saturated with seasonable articles.

What do the food markets not have—from croaking frogs under a net to a python in a large jar. But apart from exotic items there were the ordinary fruit of the land and sea: cucumbers and tomatoes, other vegetables and fruit, fresh fish, crabs, and shrimps, sea kale, medicinal plants.... At the regional market, one of nine in Canton, there were 600 different types of produce on sale....

In assimilating our own lessons of building socialism, both we and the Chinese have obviously understood that the law of stagnation is uniformity and the law of development is diversity and pluralism. Only through diversity can life develop and be enriched, through the process of eternal renewal, rivalry, selection, and rejection. That is why the bureaucrat, who by virtue of his very function reduces everything to uniformity and unanimity, acts as the creator of stagnation irrespective of whether he wants it or whether he proceeds from the best motives.

At the first stage of our restructuring we have achieved our most marked successes in glasnost and the pluralism of opinions. In China economic pluralism is being developed more actively—multiple structures, the transition to the contract not only for peasant families but also for sea ports, the creation of special zones open to foreign capital, the reduction of planning through directives, wholesale markets for the means of production and land, the all-around encouragement of private traders and private peasants [yedinolichniki]. The development of social life in the Soviet Union, the raising of the question of the reform of the political system, are generating close attention in China, especially among the intelligentsia, attracted by the concept of the socialist pluralism of opinions. But we should pay the closest attention to the economic pluralism achieved in China.

We have something to learn from each other.

Amity Delegation Visits Soviet Institute

OW1108121588 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] A special delegation of professionals from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and activists of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, led by Li Zewang, vice chairman of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, visited the Institute of Far East Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences on 10 August. The guests learned about the institute's activities. Soviet scholars and members of the delegation held friendly talks. The meeting was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Northeast Asia

Firing Drills Shortened at Japan's Request

OW1108132388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 KYODO—Officials at the Japanese Embassy here said Thursday that the Soviet Union's move on Wednesday to shorten the scheduled period for military practices in the Sea of Japan upon request from the Japanese was unprecedented and shows that Soviet attitudes toward Japan are softening.

When the Japanese Embassy asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry Wednesday to stop artillery practices planned for August 11-15 in the Sea of Japan, the ministry replied within hours that the Soviets will shorten the military practices to two days, August 13 and 14, offcials said.

The Japanese Embassy asked Soviet authorities to stop gun and rocket firing drills in the Pacific area five times this year and nine times last year. This is the first time, however, that Soviet authorities promptly replied directly to Japan and acted upon its requests, officials said.

Although in the past Soviet military practices have occasionally ended earlier than planned, no direct responses were made to the embassy regarding Japanese requests. Previous announcements that practices were ended earlier than scheduled came belatedly through the TASS news agency.

The Soviet military holds firing practice in the Sea of Japan and waters north of Japan more than 10 times a year. When Japanese officials thought the exercises might endanger Japanese boats, they have asked Soviet officials to stop the operations.

There were five Japanese squid fishing boats in the planned area for Soviet military practices originally planned to take place from Thursday.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited the Soviet Union last month and met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on July 22. Gorachev suggested at that time his desire to improve Soviet-Japanese relations.

Embassy officials take the Soviet Union's latest move as a sign of a positive attitude on the part of the Soviets toward Japan.

Sakhalin May Import Used Cars From Japan

OW0908125088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 9 Aug 88

[Text] Sapporo, Aug 9 KYODO—Sakhalin's state government of the Soviet Union hopes to import 20,000 Japanese used cars for its workers under the nation's "perestroyka" reform plan, a Japanese trading house here said Tuesday.

The Sakhalin state government and Hokkaido Coal Import Center (HCIC) started negotiation in late July on exports of Japan's highly efficient, economical used cars to Sakhalin, but no agreement was reached, an HCIC official said.

But the official said the HCIC hopes to resume talks later this month, although the two sides need to settle price differences of the used cars.

At the negotiations, the HCIC set prices ranging from 300,000 into 1 million yen per unit with a proposal to build a plant in Sakhalin for after-sale services, he said.

The Soviets, however, insisted on a price below 100,000 yen a unit, the official said. That corresponds with prices paid for cars by Soviet ship crews and tourists who have visited Japan, he said.

The official said the Sakhalin state government had asked HCIC in late June to export Japan's used cars in a move to improve the quality of workers' life there, the official said.

The move also reflects the popularity of Japanese cars among Soviet workers in Sakhalin, he said. Soviet new cars are being sold for about 1 million yen to 2 million yen, the official said.

Nagasaki Donates 'Peace Bell' to Leningrad
OW1208034588 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 Aug 88

[Report by Matvey Frolov on annual antiwar ceremonies held on 9 August at the Piskarevo Cemetery in Leningrad—recorded in Russian fading into Japanese translation]

[Excerpts] Gathered at Piskarevo Boulevard in Leningrad, together with representatives of Japanese public organizations, were Leningrad citizens of all ages and both sexes including demobilized soldiers. They were participating in a solemn ceremony for installing a replica of the Peace Bell, symbol of Nagasaki.

At 1102 [0702 GMT], the first peal of the Peace Bell rang out. This Peace Bell is a gift from the citizens of Nagasaki, the Japanese city subjected to an atomic bomb attack exactly 43 years ago today.

The Leningrad citizens are proud that the first decree, a decree on peace, of the Soviet republic was promulgated in this town in 1917. The Leningrad citizens know what war is and realize the value of peace. It is not accidental that the gift from Nagasaki was installed in the vicinity of the Piskarevo Memorial Cemetery. Buried here are 100,000 Leningrad citizens who died of starvation, arson, and bombing during the Nazi blockade. [passage omitted]

Representatives of Soviet and Japanese public organizations placed wreaths together before the Fatherland Memorial Monument in the Piskarevo Memorial Cemetery.

Attending the solemn gathering were: Nataliya Yeliseyeva, chairman of the Leningrad chapter of the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Lidiya Potochenko, secretary of the Leningrad Soviet Executive Committee; and Yevgeniy Marekov, vice chairman of the Leningrad Committee of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and a Soviet labor hero.

Attending the ceremony from the Japanese side were: Shuzo Yasuda, member of the House of Representatives, and Mr Reiji Kondo of the Nagasaki (?Monument Committee).

The participants in the gathering adopted a joint statement, the seventh no-war oath, by representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public organizations.

At the beginning of the gathering, Yeliseyeva, chairman of the Leningrad chapter of the USSR Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, said:

[Begin Yeliseyeva recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] On 9 August 1945, or 43 years ago, following the fate of Hiroshima, which was sacrificed by the first atomic bomb dropped by the United States, Nagasaki was bombed. This morning, representatives from Japan expressed profound respects at the Piskarevo Cemetery, recalling the war dead. From now on, I am sure the Leningrad citizens will recall the victims of A-bomb attacks in the two Japanese cities whenever they see this bell. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Next, Reiji Kondo, chairman of the Nagasaki (?Monument Committee), spoke:

[Begin recording] Good morning. I am very pleased to be able to meet our Leningrad friends. [passage omitted] I thank our Leningrad friends for having further deepened Japanese-Soviet friendship through the Nagasaki bell. Let us bring about a nuclear-free age. Let us advance the antiwar movement for denuclearization and peace. No more Hiroshima! No more Nagasaki! Long live [word indistinct] friendship! [end recording]

The tape was cut at the unveiling ceremony and the first peal of the bell rang out. [bell rings]

House of Representatives Member Shuzo Yasuda, head of the delegation, delivered a speech addressed to the Leningrad citizens.

[Begin Yasuda recording] Dear Leningrad citizens, we of the Seventh Japanese-Soviet No-War Oath Delegation, comprised of 116 members including survivors of the

A-bomb attack on Nagasaki, as well as delegations from Hiroshima and Nagasaki prefectures, are here today participating in this gathering.

The first Japanese-Soviet no-war oath was made at the Piskarevo Cemetery where sacred victims, who fell for the defense of your fatherland and Leningrad, rest. [passage omitted] Japan and the Soviet Union are neighbors. Let us neighbors understand each other and build a firm bond of friendship. Let us then defend our beautiful fatherlands. Let us, the people of the two countries, which possess outstanding technologies and potentials, stand in the vanguard of the movement for building peace.

No more Hiroshima! No more Nagasaki! Let us eliminate nuclear arms and war from this earth. [end recording]

Next Yevgeniy Marekov, a worker and vice chairman of the Leningrad Committee of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, made a closing speech:

[Begin Marekov recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] I am an ordinary Leningrad citizen and I have not accomplished any great feats in life. [passage omitted] I want to tell Japanese and Soviet children to live in peace and to defend peace without forgetting about war, even when they grow up. The peal of this bell, which rang out in Leningrad today, tells of this. [end recording]

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Soviet Official Links Bases, Vietnam Pullout

HK1108081588 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] If U.S. forces pull out from the Philippines, the Soviet Union will surely pull out from Vietnam. This was disclosed by a Soviet official in an interview by Malaysia's NEW STRAITS TIMES daily. According to Fedor Ivanovich Potapenko, Soviet forces will certainly pull out from Vietnam if the United States totally withdraws its military installations in the Philippines. But this could only be realized through dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. Potapenko said understanding would lessen suspicion between the two sides.

Cambodia Protests Thai Border Violations

LD1208092888 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] Phnom Penh August 12 TASS—The People's Republic of Kampuchea has called upon Thailand to display good will and make the Kampuchea-Thailand frontier a frontier of peace and friendship. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued here a statement in which Kampuchea lodges protest with Thailand over frequent violations of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Thai frontier provocations run counter to the cooperation and dialogue tendency which is gaining foot all over the world, and also in Southeast Asia, particularly after the informal meeting of the Kampuchean sides in Bogor. The Thai side's actions are contrary to the interests of the Kampucheans and the people of Thailand, the statement says.

French Plans To Reopen PRK Embassy Explained

BK1208055388 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Fasil Pedorov commentary]

[Text] Hanoi radio has reported that between now and the end of the year, France is planning to reopen its embassy in Phnom Penh. Our commentator, Comrade Fasil Pedorov, writes:

Having heard this news, some Western radios have interpreted it in their respective ways, trying to make it sound like Paris is preparing to restore relations with the communist regime in Phnom Penh after they were severed 10 years ago.

Regarding this matter, I would like to recall some events that reflect the past, which still seems to be very fresh in our memory.

France has never severed diplomatic relation with the PRK. Cambodia came into being again in January 1979. French-Cambodian relations were severed in 1975 after Pol Pot took power in Cambodia.

Those who are interested in Cambodian affairs must still remember the April events when the Pol Pot clique entered Phnom Penh and surrounded the French Embassy, which housed a large number of French and foreign citizens. These people were transported by open trucks in bright sunlight for 60 hours from Phnom Penh to the Thai border. So, in 1975 France severed relations with the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The People's Republic of Cambodia will soon celebrate its 10th founding anniversary. The 10-year period is quite long, and this Republic is no longer regarded as a young state.

In the past nearly 10 years, the PRK has gained immense prestige in the world. Nearly 40 countries, including India, have recognized the PRK. The PRK's international prestige has been enhanced by the Republic's efforts to settle the Cambodian conflict. The national reconciliation program announced by Phnom Penh is being implemented successfully. This is clearly proven by the recent informal meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Bogor.

There is no doubt that France must have considered this factor before deciding to officially open its embassy in Phnom Penh. In fact, Paris took into consideration

Cambodia's goodwill—the goodwill confirmed by the PRK in its agreement with Vietnam to accelerate the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. They plan to withdraw all Vietnamese troops by the beginning of 1990. But if outside forces stop providing aid to the anti-government rebels and the Pol Pot clique agrees to lay down its weapons, then this withdrawal will be completed at the end of 1989.

All of this has helped to enhance the PRK's international prestige even further. This is proven by France's decision to reopen its embassy in Phnom Penh.

Briefs

Ambassador to Nauru

Moscow August 11 TASS—The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has appointed Yevgeniy Samoteykin ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary to the Republic of Nauru. [Text] [*LD1208034288 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Aug 88*]

Near East & South Asia

Soviet Troops Continue Afghan Withdrawal

Rally Welcomes Returning Unit

LD1108125288 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Ashkhabad August 11 TASS—The rumble of military vehicles was heard this morning on the Soviet-Afghan border near Kushka, the southernmost point of the Soviet Union situated in the Turkmenian territory.

Another Army unit returned home from Afghanistan. Soldiers-internationalists covered 750 kilometres of difficult road from Qandahar.

The first stage of the withdrawal of Soviet troops that were staying in Afghanistan at the request of its government is being concluded. Half of the limited contingent of Soviet troops will be pulled out of Afghanistan by August 15.

"The Soviet Union stringently complies with the Geneva accords on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan", Lieutenant-General Aleksandr Ovchinnikov, member of the Military Council of the Turkestan Military District, said at a public rally of welcome of Soviet soldiers. "For three months now Soviet troops are being withdrawn from Afghanistan on schedule. Our country is true to its word, as it is really striving for durable peace, for reliable security of peoples".

"We shall never forget sincere words of gratitude, flowers and good wishes from people of Afghan cities and villages who were sending us off. We came to their assisstance more than once", Senior Sergeant Vladimir Chernomorets said in an interview to a TASS correspondent. "But the way home was not easy. It passed over roads pockmarked with holes from bursts of mines and shells. The adversaries of the policy of national reconciliation and their associates in Pakistan try to frustrate the implementation of the Geneva accords".

General-Governor of the Herat Province, Minister of State of the Republic of Afghanistan Fazl Haq Ulumi addressed the rally. He expressed gratitude for the assistance in the protection of the gains of the April revolution and expressed the hope that the Soviet people will give as effective an assistance to Afghanistan in the constructive work.

Numerous foreign journalists were present at the rally held to welcome Soviet soldiers. They had an opportunity to talk with Soviet officers and men.

The troops that arrived on Soviet territory moved on today to areas of deployment in the Soviet territory.

'First Phase' Drawing to Close

LD1108175588 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 11 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The first phase of the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan is drawing to a close.

[Correspondent I. Abdukhalikov, identified by caption] The flood season is over, and Amudarya River is calming down. The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is also returning to peaceful life. [video shows the Amudarya, then a convoy of APC's crossing a bridge]

This film was shot by cameraman Ziyamukhamedov this morning at our country's southernmost border. The last of the personnel in the engineering and sapper batallion of the Konduz garrison is being pulled out. [passage omitted]

The crew of this particular APC, commanded by Vyacheslav Romanyuk, was hit by a mine. [video shows APC's in the streets of Termez, then a formation passing by in a ceremonial march] The APC was at the head of the column during the "Magistral" operation. The rear left wheel was blown off. [video shows damage] An officer in it was thrown out. No one was seriously hurt, but there was shell shock. [passage omitted]

'Half' Out by 15 Aug

LD1108152588 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Shindand August 11 TASS—TASS correspondents Andrey Semenov and Yuriy Tyssovskiy report:

Servicemen of units, which arrived from Qandahar and Lashkar Gah, lined up in front of tanks and armoured carriers under the scorching sun. In 48 hours they made a passage from the south of Afghanistan here on the way home. Comrades-in-arms—officers and men of the Afghan Army, representatives of the public and school pupils of Shindand gathered to bid farewell to the servicemen-internationalists, who have performed with honour their duty to the people of Afghanistan.

Governor of the Herat Province, Haq Ulumi, addressing the meeting expressed profound gratitude of the Afghan people to the Soviet officers and men, who extended a helping hand at a time of trial. Soviet servicemen in garlands of flowers took their places on tanks and armoured carriers, and columns continued on their way to Kushka—not by the road of war, but by the road of peace.

In an interview to the TASS correspondents, chief of artillery of the unit from Qandahar, Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Isachenko underlined that the passage was on the whole held in a well-organised way. Rebels undertook several attempts to prevent the column from moving, but they were suppressed by our artillery in no time. On the day of the withdrawal the enemy released about 50 missiles on dislocation points. Unfortunately, some men were harmed. Servicemen at outposts, who provided protection to the column, acted in an excellent way. The main thing now is to arrive at home, said Isachenko in conclusion.

On August 15 the last soldier from half of the personnel of the limited contingent of Soviet troops will cross over the Afghan-Soviet frontier in Haraton.

The head of the group of U.N. observers in Shindand Captain Kauko Aitamaa told the TASS correspondents that the withdrawal was going on according to schedule. There is no doubt that the schedule will be fully complied with. We are receiving all the necessary information from the Soviet command and our cooperation is irreproachable.

Battle for Konduz 'Raging'

BK1208115188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 12 Aug 88

[By Bertrand de Saisset]

[Text] Termez, Soviet Union, Aug 12 (AFP)—As the first of 1,000 Soviet troops arrived here Friday from the north Afghan town of Konduz, a reliable source said fighting was raging in the streets there and Afghan Army forces had lost control of all but the airport.

The source also said that Soviet troops withdrawing from Kabul had stopped to help Afghan forces battling rebels in the strategic northern town, but a Soviet military source denied this.

The detour had earlier been reported by the same source who detailed the ongoing struggle for control.

Konduz, located between Kabul and the Soviet border and about 100 miles (160 kilometers) southeast of here, is the most important town the mujahidin have captured without losing it again to government troops immediately afterwards, the source said.

"The last Soviet soldier left Konduz August 5," Finnish General Rauli Helminen, chief of the United Nations team observing the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, told journalists here.

Rebels entered Konduz immediately after the Soviets withdrew, according to a Radio Kabul report Wednesday. Since then, fighting has continued, with a counter-attack by the Afghan Army on Thursday.

Now, fighting was raging in the streets and the Afghan Army retained control of the airport only, according to a reliable source here.

Many Soviet observers said they were amazed at the scale of the rebel operation.

A convoy carrying the first units of 1,000 Soviet troops withdrawn from Konduz arrived in Termez early Friday.

Sixty-five armoured vehicles, including tanks, trucks and artillery, crossed the metal bridge straddling the Amudar'ya River as journalists and four U.N. observers looked on. a U.N. flag hoisted for the occasion billowed in the wind.

Remaining units were due to cross the border later in the day, said General Lev Serebrov, one of the top generals of the Soviet contingent in Afghanistan.

Reporters were flown into Mazar-e Sharif, a northern Afghan town near the Soviet border, Thursday night aboard an Afghan Army Antonov-32 plane.

The situation there appeared calm, despite the presence of tanks at the entrance to the town.

About 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the border was the start of a zone peppered with barbed wire and observation posts. Hundreds of trucks and tanks were parked and a radar station could be seen.

At Termez, welcoming ceremonies had been organized for the returning troops. Elderly women dressed in World War II uniforms, chests covered with medals, sang songs in praise of the Soviet soldiers.

In the town square a banner was unfurled reading "Soviet Union, Bulwark of Peace and Friendship in the World" and a huge portrait of Lenin had been erected, along with pictures of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and other Communist Party leaders.

Gen. Helminen said more than 50,000 Soviet soldiers are to pull out of Afghanistan by Monday, 10,000 of them from the northern provinces.

He declined to give details of the withdrawal schedule between August 15 and February 15, the date by which all Soviet troops are due to be out of the country under terms of the Geneva accord signed by Afghanistan and Pakistan in April.

However, he said U.N. positions would be set up soon at Quetta and Peshawar, in Pakistan near the Afghan border.

'Aggravated' Activity in Konduz

LD1108152488 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul August 11 TASS—The situation in the northern Afghan Province Konduz has aggravated sharply. According to reports coming here, units of rebels approached the centre of the province and seized areas on the outskirts of the city. The actions of the opposition caused indignation of the population which hoped that the hostilities in the province will end after the withdrawal of Soviet units from the province. Units of the Afghan Army in interaction with armed citizens launched an operation against the extremists who penetrated Konduz. As a result of the strike at the enemy, 35 members of the opposition were killed yesterday, while others were driven out.

Armed Forces of the Republic on Wednesday liquidated a large number of extremists in Konarha and Parvan Provinces. Units formed of members of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" were dispersed. More than 100 missiles meant for the shelling of populated localities in Sarkani District were seized.

Tension persists in the Province Nangarhar bordering on Pakistan. The leadership of the "Alliance of Seven" that got entrenched in Peshawar ordered units operating in that district of Afghanistan to step up combat operations against government forces. It has become known here that the rebels were ordered to destroy rocket launchers of the Afghan Army positioned in the vicinity of the city. Anti-government groups are being concentrated in the district of Behsud several kilometres away from Jalalabad. They are faced with the task of assuming control of settlements in the district and setting up strongpoints and positions for launchers of missiles and mining approaches to them. Later extremists plan to shell Jalalabad from these positions. Missiles with a greater range were brought from Pakistan to Agam region and Khugiani District.

Meanwhile part of the oppostion groups refuses to fight against their own people. Two armed units headed by Ghul Rasul and Malang [names as received] crossed over to the side of the people's power in Nangarhar on Wednesday. Refugees continue to return to Nangarhar. More than 600 people of the province returned to their native villages on Wednesday through Towr Kham checkpoint.

The BAKHTAR news agency reported that President of Afghanistan Najibullah on Wednesday inspected structures of Kabul's security belt situated near Kabul's district, Qarghah. Soldiers of the Army units deployed there assured the president that they will protect the capital against shelling. But the situation is complicated by the fact that rebels have at their disposal new long-range rockets. It is such rockets that hit residential areas of Kabul on Wednesday killing one and wounding several citizens.

The administrative centre of Laghman Province, Mehtarlam, was shelled on the same day. There are women and children among the victims of that terrorist action.

The population of Afghan cities and villages declares ever more resolutely against the escalation of combat operations imposed by irreconcilable opposition. For instance, chiefs of Isma'il Kheyl, Manduzai, Atan and Lakan tribes (Khowst District) declared against the plans of the opposition to storm Khowst. In a letter to the elders of the Zadran tribe, who support the rebels, they demanded that the attempts to seize the city be abandoned. People in a number of districts of Konarha and Nangarhar Provinces made a call to commanders of units of the armed opposition to withdraw from these districts. A meeting of representatives of the clergy of Parvan Province held in Charikar expressed support for the Geneva accords. The clergymen urged the opposition to end the bloodshed and join in the process of national reconciliation.

Political Observer on Rebels

PM1208093988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 88 Second Edition p 3

[TASS political observer Sergey Kulik article: "Islamabad's Double Game"]

[Text] From my conversation in the aircraft with Western correspondents I realized that some people do not believe in the USSR's determination to observe the withdrawal schedule envisaged by the Geneva accords and are going to the Afghan capital primarily to find evidence of "Soviet violations," your TASS political observer reports to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA from Kabul. Their surprise was all the greater when literally 2 hours after arriving in Kabul they not only saw the precise schedule for the Soviet troops' departure but were also invited to go where they wanted, look, take pictures, count.

"That's glasnost for you!" exclaimed my Italian colleague in a mixture of surprise and delight when he saw the program. Subunits of the troops going home from the southern province of Qandahar are already en route for

the motherland. The inhabitants of the Afghan capital have already begun to bid farewell to the Soviet internationalist servicemen: The size of the Kabul garrison is being reduced. Afterwards our subunits will move north toward Termez from Konduz and Mazar-e Sharif and toward Kushka from Shindand and Herat.

The Western members of the "landing party" were equally struck by Kabul itself. After reading reports which the "intransigents" entrenched in Peshawar zealously send their newspapers they expected to see a besieged city full of frightened inhabitants. But the Kabul that greeted us was one of noisy oriental throngs, traffic jams, and passersby with broad smiles. Even as we traveled along the highway from the airport many people were surprised to note that apartment blocks were being built beyond the ancient plane trees by the roadside and the stalls were full of goods.

The fact that Kabul remains a kind of "peaceful oasis" in a country gripped by war and that the authorities are managing to achieve visible successes in the social and economic spheres infuriates the "intransigents" in Peshawar. They cannot do much harm because government troops are securely holding the approaches to the capital. But by launching rockets from afar they are increasing the random firing on the city and causing an ever increasing number of casualties among the civilian population. Security problems are indeed becoming more complex. Rumors that bandit formations of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" have obtained chemical weapons and intend to use them in Kabul province are not without substance. The initial optimistic impression of the capital gives way to the realization that each bandit shelling reduces its population. Terrorist actions have become more frequent, as have the explosions of vehicles packed with TNT in the city's residential districts. In the past month alone more than 150 Kabul residents have been killed and 210 injured and dozens of buildings have been destroyed.

Alarming reports that Islamabad is continuing its dishonorable game arrive here virtually every day. Here is the latest.

Near Kabul last week the Afghan Army disarmed 100 missiles supplied from Pakistan and aimed at the capital. A 23-truck "terror convoy" arrived from Pakistan bringing weapons and ammunition for the rebels operating in the Khowst district. Mujahidin from the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" gang in Ali Sheyr, a settlement 17 km northeast of Khowst, urgently supplied new weapons dumps in the mountains. A caravan of 60 pack animals has arrived in the Feyzabad region to supply the bandit formations of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan." It brought them 10 antiaircraft missile complexes, 20 rockets, 4 recoilless guns, 5 mortars, 10 mountain version antiaircraft guns, 4 machineguns, and radio equipment. That is how it is everywhere. There have been days recently when security posts and population centers in 14 provinces were being attacked simultaneously with heavy guns and rockets. A complex situation is shaping up around Qandahar, where after the withdrawal of the Soviet units the Afghan Army was left face to face with the mujahidin.

"Aren't you afraid that after the Soviet units withdraw the government troops will have to surrender one province after another to the insurgents?" Western correspondents asked Afghan Prime Minister M.H. Sharq.

"That is an improper way to put the question," the Afghan head of government replied. "The shuravi have already left 19 provinces, but power there remains in the government's hands. People predicted that after the Soviet internationalists withdrew from Jalalabad it would not hold out for a week. Yet it is controlled by forces which cooperate with the government! And I am confident that after the Soviet troops withdraw the government's forces will control all Afghanistan."

The development of events in Nangarhar Province is indicative in this respect. Having performed their internationalist duty, the Soviet units returned home first from that province, which is an important strategic region in Afghanistan. How are matters there now? The government troops have dealt the extremist forces in Nangarhar a succession of serious blows. At the same time confidence in the Kabul government is increasing. This can be seen from the simple fact that 4,800 families have returned to their homes there in 3 months.

As for the intensifying shelling of Kabul and a number of other cities and the activation of the gangs, their aim is to lift the shaken morale of an opposition which has been torn by internal conflicts, to instill in the Afghan people a sense of uncertainty in the ability of the government and the armed forces, and to wreck the process of national reconciliation, which is developing successfully.

Staffers of the people's militia— the sarandoy—told me that two Arab "advisers" arrived recently in Kamari village in Jowzjan Province. They set up an "intransigents'" propaganda center in the mosque. Then they invited two bandit detachments into the village, dressed them in the uniform of Afghan Government troops, and staged for the cameras a show of Afghan military servicemen committing "violence" against believers visiting the mosque. It is not impossible that as I write this report on this sultry Kabul evening television screens in the United States, Pakistan, or Saudi Arabia are showing this latest piece of fiction designed to justify the ever increasing stream of dollars sent to the Peshawar "Seven."

"By relying on foreign support, of course, the 'intransigents' can delay the normalization of the situation in our country for a long time to come," Khamil Ahmed Alu'i, chairman of the lower chamber of the Afghan parliament, told me in conversation. "However they did not

have the strength after the Soviet troops withdrew to drastically change the situation to their advantage. The USSR is scrupulously fulfilling the Geneva accords, which unfortunately cannot be said for either Pakistan or the United States."

Pakistan Continues To 'Violate' Geneva Accords

PM1208095088 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 1

[A. Ostalskiy "Rejoinder": "Contrary to the Facts"]

[Text] Returning home after trips to the USSR and the United States, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan set about trying to prove that his country is not in the least violating the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan. By way of evidence he stated that groups of UN observers have visited more than 30 places in the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and that in the course of these tips no evidence of violations of its commitments by Islamabad was found.

Let us not express an opinion about how these trips were organized and what kind of places the UN observers visited. It is obvious, however, that they were apparently misled if they failed to see any signs of military activeness in the Pakistani-Afghan border region.

In that case where do the armed groups come from that appear in the southern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan practically every day (with the exception, apparently, of the days when international inspectors visit)? The large consignments of weapons that are delivered from the Pakistani border to internal areas of the country do not drop from the skies. In recent weeks reports on the arrival of caravans carrying weapons and subversive groups from Pakistan have been heard from the Afghan provinces of Samangan, Nangarhar, Qandahar, Zabul, Takhar, Konduz, and many others. "Inspection groups," not infrequently including Pakistani officers, also come in from Pakistan. In the Chaman region the Pakistani authorities recently handed over large new consignments of weapons to the Afghan antigovernment groupings "Islamic Party of Afghanistan," "Islamic Society of Afghanistan," and "Islamic League for the Liberation of Afghanistan."

Other facts are well known, too: that Afghan refugees on Pakistani territory are forcibly prevented from returning home, and that military camps and training centers for the mujahidin continue to operate on Pakistani soil. Seven new camps have even opened recently.

And what can you call the creation in Pakistan, with the tacit support of the authorities, of the so-called "provisional government" of Afghanistan, if not a gross violation of the spirit and the letter of the Geneva documents? The appeals regularly made in Islamabad for the "resignation" of the legitimate government in Kabul and the offensive attacks on it must also be regarded as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

How can all this be reconciled with the assurances given by Yaqub Khan himself in Moscow, that Pakistan intends honorably to fulfill the Geneva agreements? After all, we are talking about a very serious problem whose resolution will have a great influence on the entire situation in the region for many years.

68th Afghan Protest Note

LD1108171388 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul August 11 TASS—Pakistan continues violating the Geneva agreements. The proofs of that are cited in the new, 68th note of the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan, handed over to the U.N. good offices mission in Kabul. A great number of these notes is attributed to an abundance of facts of the Pakistani side's non-compliance with practically all documents signed in Geneva.

Contrary to the agreement, caravans with weapons and armed extremist groups continue penetrating into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. According to the data available, a big consignment of weapons and ammunition has been brought by a caravan of 90 pack animals a few days ago for units of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, acting in the area of Mir Bacheh Kowt, the Kabul Province. 200 motor vehicles also brought weapons to the Pakistani frontier post of Teri-Mangal [placename as received], from where they are planned to be transferred in the near future to the Khowst District and the Paktia Province.

Pakistanis are supplying rebels also with photographic and cine-equipment. A special group of rebels of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, provided with such equipment, recently arrived in the area of Zinjaren, the Qandahar Province, to make photography and filming of the most important administrative, economic and defence structures of the city. Photography and filming are done in preparation for a possible operation of capturing Qandahar.

A batch of portable anti-aircraft missile complexes Blow Pipe of British make has been brought from Pakistani stores to rebel formations, based on the Afghan-Pakistani frontier in the area of southern Waziristan.

More on Arab League Gulf War Delegation Visit

Vorontsov Receives Delegation

LD1108140688 Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov had a meeting on Wednesday, August 10, with a delegation of the committee of the League of Arab States to discuss the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Yuliy Vorontsov welcomed the agreement on a ceasefire on the Iran-Iraq front, reached with active assistance of the U.N. secretary general, and underlined that complete compliance with all the provisions of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598 provided the way to final settlement of the conflict situation between Iran and Iraq. The Soviet Union is ready to comprehensively promote the process of normalizing the situation and establishing durable peace and stability in the area of the Near East.

Representatives of the League of Arab States—Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'dun Hammadi highly assessed the Soviet Union's important constructive role in the Iran-Iraq conflict settlement efforts.

Demichev Meets Delegation

LD1108140288 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Moscow, Aug 11 (KUNA)—Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad who is leading an Arab League's delegation representing a committee entrusted to monitor developments of the Iraq-Iran war met here today with the Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev.

The Soviet TASS news agency said talks focused on ways and means of deblocking the Iraq-Iran conflict and realizing a comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

TASS said the Soviet side pledged support to the U.N. secretary general's peace efforts to help the people of Iraq and Iran achieve lasting peace and dedicate their energies for re-construction at home.

The Soviet officials stressed the need to "defuse tension and to free the Gulf from the naval vessels of non-littoral states."

The Arab League's delegation which comprises Iraqi State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'dun Hammadi and other officials from the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry highly appreciated the attitude of the Soviet Union and its efforts toward ending the eight-year-long Gulf war.

The delegation expressed hope that the recently concluded ceasefire agreement between Iraq and Iran would pave the way for settling all unresolved questions in the area. [passage omitted]

Delegation Leaves Moscow

JN1108151688 Baghdad INA in English 1415 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11, INA—Delegation of the Arab seven-member committee, entrusted with the task of following up developments of the Iraq-Iran war today left here at the end of a two-day visit to Moscow.

The delegation, headed by Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and included as a member Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, met during the visit first vice-chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Petr Demichev and First Deputy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mr Yuly Vorntsov.

The delegation informed the Soviet officials of important issues related to the Security Council Resolution No 598 and reviewed developments of the situation in the light of the official declaration of effecting a ceasefire and initiating direct negotiations between Iraq and Iran.

The delegation also discussed with the Soviet officials means of implementing Resolution No 598, according to the sequential order of its operative items, to secure comprehensive and just peace between the two countries.

Seen Off by Vorontsov

LD1108194888 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—A delegation of the Arab League Committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict consisting of Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, and Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi state minister for foreign affairs, departed from Moscow today. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and heads of Arab diplomatic mission accredited to Moscow.

Results of Visit Viewed

LD1108195688 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—A delegation of the Arab League Committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict—"the Committee of the Seven"—consisting of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, and Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, departed from Moscow today.

Apart from Iraq and Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morrocco, the Yemeni Arab Republic and Tunisia are members of the committee set up in March 1984 and operating under the aegis of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

During a two-day visit to the USSR the Arab League delegation met Petr Demichev, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Yuliy

Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister. At the meetings which were highly appraised by the delegation, the sides examined questions pertaining to a settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

In an interview with TASS, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, the head of "the Committee of the Seven" delegation, expressed satisfaction with the fact that Iran had approved Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council. He pointed out that direct talks between Iran and Iraq which are to start this month, inspire hopes for an end of the war between the two neighbouring countries and establishment of a lasting and all-embracing peace in the region.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait expressed the wish that 1988 become a year of peaceful resolution of all regional problems, including those in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East.

The Arab League countries, together with world nations, seek peace at the Iran-Iraq front, said Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad. Assessing highly the role of the U.N. and especially of the Security Council in putting an end to the war, the Arab League wants the Security Council to translate consistently into life its decision to the absolute completion of the military conflagration. The matter should be brought to its logical end: Establishment of the spirit of goodneighbourly relations in the region.

Soviet diplomatic quarters point out that the USSR stands out for the Iranian and Iraqi sides to display flexibility in their approaches to a settlement of the protracted internecine war and for the peace search not to lose the emerging dynamism. The Soviet Union believes that the advance towards peace should get an appropriate continuation and become more irreversible for the sake of preserving human life, quietude and stability in the region.

Gulf Cease-Fire, Continuing U.S. Presence Viewed
PM1208091788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
11 Aug 88 Second Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Viewpoint": "At the Finishing Line"]

[Text] I can easily appreciate the joy of people who have acquired hope of peace after an exhausting period of war which, it seemed, would never end. Exultant Iraqis thronged the streets on hearing the announcement that the dates for a cease-fire and for the start of peace negotiations between the Iraqi and Iranian sides had been set. And the time is not far off—20 and 25 August.

The Iranians were more restrained in their expressions of emotion. But they are no less hungry for peace. "Iran is prepared today to refrain from any hostilities," Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said.

People are tired of war. The internecine strife has been going on for nearly 8 years. It took Iran a year to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 598, which takes the Iran-Iraq conflict out of the sphere of military confrontation into the area of a political settlement. Even on the final circuit the peace process faltered on what was almost level ground. It took several days to solve procedural questions. Baghdad insisted on the commencement of direct talks followed by a cease-fire, but Tehran preferred it the other way.

As in the settlement of the Afghan conflict, the United Nations played an important, positive part in overcoming the difficulties. As a result of the mediation efforts of UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar the sides' positions were married.

It was worrying, indeed it is worrying still, to see Iraq and Iran, like boxers in the final round, still trying to amass "victory" points. Remember the recent fierce exchanges, the offensives and counteroffensives at the front, the reports of the use of chemical weapons. Again and again the rivals try to gain the upper hand and achieve what they failed to achieve in those 8 long years. But each day of the war is a loss. In senseless, protracted strife there are no winners. Both sides lose, leaving the flower of the nation on the battlefield, blighting their countries' development, destroying the economy, and robbing them of their future and of future generations.

The Iran-Iraq conflict has already gone down in history as one of the bloodiest since World War II. This military conflict has cost more than 1 million human lives. The material loss to Iraq and Iran has exceeded $400 billion, according to Western press reports. Obviously it will take a great deal of effort to replace what has been destroyed; and, most important of all, defuse the menacing atmosphere of hostility, suspicion, and mutual distrust that has been created in relations between Iran and Iraq. It is gratifying that they are taking the first and, obviously, the most difficult step toward one another, putting their weapons aside.

But an external factor, imperialist interference in the region's affairs, to be precise, has played and continues to play an ominous inflammatory role in the Iran-Iraq conflict. At certain stages it has even played a behind-the-scenes double game. I will cite evidence from the London MIDDLE EAST REPORT. Ever since the conflict began the Pentagon has seen it as a favorable opportunity to increase the U.S. influence and military presence in the Persian Gulf area. It is clear from the "Irangate" exposure, the article notes, that the U.S. Government has courted both sides at different stages of the war. While sercretly selling weapons to Iran in 1985-1986, it was at the same time publicly urging its allies to embargo such supplies. While sending intelligence data obtained by U.S. AWACS aircraft to Baghdad via Saudi Arabia, the United States was secretly supplying Tehran with intelligence information on Iraq.

Washington used the protracted and deteriorating crisis situation as an excuse for an accelerated buildup of military forces in the region. Soon after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war the United States sent four AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. They started to provide around-the-clock observations of the theater of hostilities. In the first week of the war U.S. military personnel in Saudi Arabia doubled. The Pentagon's naval presence in the Persian Gulf zone became permanent. In the end the United States and NATO countries assembled an entire armada there on the pretext of escorting Kuwaiti tankers. What happened as a result? One example is the recent tragedy involving the Iranian passenger aircraft shot down by U.S. missiles above the Persian Gulf, in which nearly 300 people were killed.

There is no doubt that the dismantling of such a dangerous Pentagon military machine in the region would in itself contribute to a lessening of tension. It is strange that such actions have not followed Baghdad's and Iran's peace steps. Are there still people who would not mind torpedoing the settlement process that has now begun?

So, a cease-fire is coming into effect on the Iran-Iraq front. One would like to believe that the carnage is nearly over, that the finishing line will be crossed.

UN Proposal for Western Sahara Solution

LD1108223788 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] New York August 11 TASS—TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetkov reports:

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today submitted to the parties concerned a new proposal on the solution of the Western Sahara question. He met with Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco Abdellatif Filali, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation of Mali Modibo Keita who has arrived in New York as a special emissary of the president of Mali, who now chairs the Organization of African Unity. On the same day the U.N. secretary-general received representatives of the Polisario Front which heads the national-liberation movement in Western Sahara.

"The proposal which I submitted to the parties constitutes, in my opinion, a compromsie which will no doubt promote a just and durable solution of the Western Sahara question, under conditions acceptable to the international community," Perez de Cuellar told a press conference held after the meeting. "This proposal reflects the positions expressed by the parties to the conflict and the desire of the international community to see peace at last restored in the Maghreb region."

He expresed hope that the submitted proposal, that, as he put it, is of a confidential nature, will be favourably met. The secretary-general is to receive an answer to it by September 1.

Israeli-UK Intelligence Links Claimed

PM1208094388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Golubev under the "International Comments" rubric: "Espionage Rebound"]

[Text] Without undue delay Tel Aviv recently recalled five Mossad intelligence agents from London to avoid the new scandal that would have arisen in the event of their expulsion by the British Government itself, particularly as the British side has threatened that Israeli intelligence services could be "removed from the friendly list and placed on the unfriendly list" if Mossad continues to violate British laws and regulations.

One might conclude that Mossad, having finally gotten its just desserts, was scuttling back home. But how many times before have the British authorities made the sternest representations to Tel Aviv regarding Israeli espionage and how many times has the latter solemnly sworn that there would be no repetition of the like. But there was. And repeatedly so. The British have even had to take specific measures. In London, in June, for example, Israeli double agent Ismail Sovan, who had posed as a "Palestinian scientist" to spy on Palestinians there, was convicted. But it was not at all for his anti-Palestinian activity but for harboring weapons and explosives in his apartment that he was convicted.

The Israeli Embassy lost no time in confirming to the British police that Sovan was operating in contact with it and Mossad, probably considering that this was an important extenuating circumstance. It is no secret that the Israeli Embassy in London essentially serves, as, incidentally, do embassies in other Western capitals, as an intelligence center. The recent expulsion from the United Kingdom of Israeli Embassy attache Ariye Regev [name as published] may serve as further evidence of this. It was also announced that a colleague of his, Yakob Barad [name as published], who was temporarily outside Britain, preferred not to return to the foggy banks of the Thames, since it turned out that he too was persona non grata because of activity incompatible with his diplomatic status.

And yet this is rather the exception than the rule. On the whole the British authorities adopt a very tolerant attitude toward Mossad. This intelligence service has the closest links with the special services of Britain and many other Western countries. And these links are maintained, as a rule, via Israeli diplomatic missions. In pursuance of its espionage goals Tel Aviv also, of course, makes use of the ramified network of international Zionist organizations and Jewish communities in various countries. The information gathered by Mossad is shared with other Western special services, including Britain's MI6.

Cooperation between British and Israeli intelligence services has deep roots. The Irish journalists Jonathan Bloch [name as transliterated] and Patrick Fitzgerald show that MI6 has assisted Israel in carrying out operations against Arabs and Africans. "The infiltration of Southern Rhodesian emigre Diana Kembell-Lefer into the Arab terrorist organization Black September is an example of this," they write. "Mossad and MI6 exchange information on Palestinians and such common enemies as Libya. Mossad pilots carried out flights between Stansted and Entebbe (Uganda) aboard Uganda airline Boeings and gathered, on the instruction of MI6 and the CIA, espionage data on the Libyan military airfield at Banghazi."

However, the many years of espionage cooperation and connivence by London officialdom regarding Mossad have in no way spared it from double-dealing by the Israeli special services. In the early fifties, for example, Israeli sabotage squads were sent to Egypt to carry out terrorist acts against British and American establishments. This operation, code-named "Susanna," was directed from Tel Aviv by Mossad Colonel Gibli [name as published] and in Egypt itself by a Mossad agent called Paul Frank. The saboteurs, among other things, blew up British and American buildings in Cairo and Alexandria with the aim of setting the Egyptians at odds with these two countries.

The expulsion from London of the young Israeli Arab Bashar Samarah for "national security reasons" (in addition to the already cited examples) can be seen as a consequence of the "unpleasantnesses" of recent years.. This Mossad agent is now again happily ensconced in Israel. It was, however, the kidnapping of the Israeli atomic scientist Mordechai Vanunu, who handed over secret material about Israel's nuclear potential to Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES out of a desire to promote peace, that caused the British the greatest indignation.

In March 1987, according to THE SUNDAY TIMES, the existence of an Israeli plot whose aim was to use British passports for hit men from the Mossad secret service whose assignment was to attack enemies abroad accidentally came to light. This discovery caused a serious diplomatic scandal and resulted (after seven official reminders) in reluctant apologies from the Israelis and assurances that British "cover" would not be used henceforth.

Holders of false British passports have a bloody record of crimes against Arabs: In 1978 they murdered PLO representative Sa'id Hammami in London, in 1984 they murdered a Libyan businessman actually in his London apartment, and in Beirut an Israeli holding a British passport killed a "Palestinian terrorist"... The recent warning issued by Egypt to the PLO leadership and a number of Arab governments about the dispatch of secret Israeli groups to Western capitals, including London, to kill Palestinian figures there indicates the scope of Mossad's terrorist activity abroad.

Thus London's connivance with the Israeli spy masters is rebounding on Britain's international prestige. It would seem that Anglo-Israeli relations are deadlocked and could plunge some people in Tel Aviv into despair. Not Mossad, however. According to a recent report in Britain's THE GUARDIAN, Mossad is energetically restoring its "damaged" cooperation with the British special services, reluctant to abandon, among other things, the possibility of mounting operations in Britain, where a large Arab community lives. History suggests that Mossad's hopes are not at all illusory.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Africa Talks Inspire 'Considerable Optimism'

PM1108105788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 88 Second Edition p5

[Aleksandr Serbin "Viewpoint": "The Land Will Cool After the Heat of Battle"]

[Text] On Monday, 8 August, at 1500 hours GMT (1900 hours Moscow time) military operations ceased on Angolan soil. This, in addition to other important measures designed to settle the serious, prolonged conflict in southwest Africa, was announced in a joint statement issued by Angola, Cuba, the RSA, and the United States and made public the same day in the capitals of these countries. The statement was the result of the latest round of talks between representatives of the above states that took place last week in Geneva. The Soviet Union was represented at the talks as an unofficial observer.

In the broad sense, the roots of the conflict lie in the clash of interests between independent Africa and the apartheid state, which is trying to preserve its system of racial domination and create a favorable political atmosphere around itself using military methods. Hence the incessant acts of aggression against the "Frontline" States.

Angola, which won its independence in a struggle against Portuguese colonialism 13 years ago, has been the victim of aggression from the RSA virtually from the outset. Relying on bases in its Namibian domains, Pretoria sent troops into Angolan territory and used the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)—which wants to eliminate the legitimate power in the country—against Angola. UNITA was supported by the RSA. Under these conditions, at the request of the Angolan side, internationalist Cuban units came to the assistance of the Angolan people.

The second important factor in the conflict in southwest Africa is the unresolved Namibian problem. In Namibia, which is into its 8th decade of RSA occupation, an armed struggle has been in progress for more than 20 years against the foreign invader and is led by the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)—recognized by the United Nations as the sole legitimate

representative of the Namibian people. The United Nations stripped Pretoria of all rights to govern Namibia long ago. Ten years ago the Security Council adopted Resolution 435, which determines the ways to solve this problem; namely, the withdrawal of RSA forces from this country's territory and the holding of free elections there. The RSA has prevented this resolution from being implemented.

Particular mention should be made of the United States' role in the conflict. Its policy in this region was determined when it proclaimed the RSA to be its "historical ally." Washington has direct ties with UNITA and has long supplied it with arms.

Considering the situation in this region today, attention should be drawn to the fact that the RSA's aggressive policy against Angola has failed to give the RSA what it really wants. It goes without saying that its actions have done a great deal of damage to this country, but they have not shaken the people's power. The RSA has recently suffered a series of failures and defeats in its military operations. Namibia is still a seething cauldron, although the RSA annually spends $1 billion on strengthening its positions there.

Proceeding from all this, let us take a look at what Geneva has done. The RSA has said that beginning Wednesday, 10 August, it will withdraw its troops from Angolan territory and complete the withdrawal by September. The sides have reached an accord on successive steps in the process of granting Namibia independence in line with Resolution 435 and recommended to the UN secretary general that implementation of the resolution begin on 1 November this year. Angola and Cuba have said that they will sign a bilateral agreement containing a schedule for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The schedule must be drawn up by 1 September 1988. The joint statement stipulates that the sides will take practical steps to strengthen mutual trust, reduce the risk of armed conflicts, and create the conditions in the region for the successful conclusion of the talks. Let me make a separate note that SWAPO has announced its support of the cease-fire.

Of course, the Geneva document is still not an official international agreement. The four sides have to hold another round of high-level talks, which will take place after 22 August. However, the achievements in Geneva to date inspire considerable optimism regarding a settlement in southwest Africa which could improve the situation in the entire south African region.

One can foresee difficulties ahead, however. For example, following the announcement of the joint statement, the UNITA representative in Portugal proclaimed the intention of this group to "step up the struggle" against Angolan Government forces. Commenting on the Geneva document, the British press expressed doubts as to whether Pretoria really intends to withdraw from Namibia. In short, there are problems which could complicate the settlement and so a considerable amount of effort is still required to bring matters to a conclusion.

Geneva Accords Open Way to Peace in Angola

LD1108235688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1658 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)—Commentator Valentin Raykerus writes: "An event of great importance," "a step in the right direction," "significant headway"—this is how the outcome of the Geneva round of quadripartite talks with the participation of Angola, Cuba, the Republic of South Africa, and the United States on settling the situation in southern Africa is assessed throughout the world. [passage omitted]

The protracted regional conflict which has taken more than 60,000 human lives in Angola alone is finally nearing a resolution. The accord reached in Geneva opens the way to restoring peace in Angola following 13 years of war waged against it by the apartheid state, ending the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa troops, and offering that territory independence within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which was adopted 10 years ago. These accords are giving a real impetus to the entire process of political settlement in the south of Africa, fortifying the hopes of peace-loving states that the inveterate conflict which has long been one of the hottest on the planet eventually would be settled through political means, on the basis of a balance of the interests of all parties involved. The most important thing now is to ensure timely and reliable abidance by the Geneva accords on all sides.

The stance of the anti-Angolan counter-revolutionary grouping, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], causes anxiety. Its leaders unequivocally have stated that they do not intend to join the cease-fire. The stance of the racists' chief partner, the United States, is not entirely clear. One is under the impression that Washington, whose main concern is to see to it that the Cuban troops, which are there at the request of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola, pull out of Angola, does not intend to stop interfering in Angolan affairs. Thus, for instance, Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said at a White House briefing on Tuesday that Washington is going to continue its military aid to UNITA. The spokesman of the U.S. Administration supported that stance with the argument that "the accords do not touch on the internal situation in Angola." The White House publically refers to Savimbi as a "freedom fighter" and to his terrorist grouping, which is backed by the Republic of South Africa and the United States as "a legitimate nationalist movement." It looks as if the "mediator and guarantor" is filled with

desire to preserve a certain level of military confrontation and terrorist activities in southern Africa, at the same time securing guarantees for the apartheid regime.

A political settlement in southwest Africa, as was justly recognized by the participants in the quadripartite meeting in Geneva themselves, is possible only taking into account the interests of all countries of the region and only if Namibia is decolonized on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435 in the interests of true peace and security in southern Africa.

Astrauskas Receives Nigerian UN Envoy
LD1108121988 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—Vitautas Astrauskas, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today met with Joseph Garba, chairman of the U.N. special committee against apartheid, Nigeria's permanent representative at the U.N.

They discussed issues of Soviet-U.N. cooperation in fighting the racist regime of apartheid.

Garba thanked the Soviet Union for its consistent effort to eradicating the vestiges of colonialism and racism on the African Continent.

The ambassador of Nigeria to the USSR, Isa Modibbo, took part in the discussion.

Meeting Held With Senegal Peace Delegation
LD1108205988 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1551 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)—The considerable role of the states of the African Continent in strengthening the cause of peace was noted during a meeting held today between Vitautas Astrauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a delegation of the Senegalese Peace Movement, headed by B. Seck, member of the Socialist Party Central Committee and deputy of the Senegal National Assembly. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

Particular attention was paid to problems of reducing international tension and disarmament. The great international significance of the changes taking place in the USSR was stressed.

East Europe

Honecker Cable Thanks Gorbachev for Jun Message
LD1108154488 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, sent a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing gratitude for the message of greetings to the international meeting in support of nuclear-free zones, held in Berlin in June.

The message notes the importance of continuing the dialogue to prevent hiatuses in the processes of disarmament, of pooling efforts of the peace public in the name of liberating mankind from the threat of atomic destruction, a goal which was purposefully advocated by the socialist community.

Moscow Magazine Interviews Poland's Jerzy Urban
PM1208090788 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 32, 6-12 Aug (Signed to Press 4 Aug 88) pp 2, 3

[Interview with Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban by correspondent D. Makarov: "Jerzy Urban: 'Answering Questions Is My Job.' Poland's Government spokesman on Glasnost in Poland"; date and place notgiven—first two paragraphs are ARGUMENTY I FAKTY introduction]

[Text] For 7 years now this smallish man has been regularly appearing before Polish and foreign journalists once a week, reading official government communiques and answering questions from the representatives of the press.

Jerzy Urban is the official spokesman of the Polish Government with the rank of minister. Our correspondent D. Makarov met with J. Urban and asked him to speak about his work and, of course, to answer some questions.

J. Urban: We strive to pursue a news policy which is as open as possible by anybody's standards. Correspondents—Polish and foreign alike—are entitled to be briefed on everything that is not a state secret. There is complete freedom of movement and contacts. Poland has passed a law according to which any state official can be punished for refusing to supply information. In such a case a journalist could take any official or institution to court. Judicial proceedings can also be instituted with regard to false claims that certain information falls within the category of state secrets.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: How do you perceive your basic task as press spokesman for the Polish Government?

J. Urban: I think that the objective of the press conferences, which I perceive as the main element of my work, is not only and not so much to make the Western press write the truth about Poland—as it is at times claimed—but to expand glasnost and create a moral climate in Polish society.

Full transcripts of press conferences are published in the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA. This forces journalists to be more careful about their own words, knowing that everything they say will appear in print. If one of them were to say that I stole 100 zloty from his mother, this would also be published.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: How do you appraise Soviet press material about Poland?

J. Urban: Even though I am not an expert on this, let me say that the material I have seen is often distinguished by a constrained style and a desire to avoid "acute" issues. One feels that the Soviet press experiences certain restrictions in its coverage of some issues. Both the Soviet and the Polish press still reprint each other's assessments of the internal situation in their country. You don't need journalists to do this, all you need is a teleprinter. Personal assessments, and not necessarily praise, are important. It was only recently that Soviet journalists started asking questions at my press conferences. Prior to that one would have thought that Polish affairs, in all their importance, were of interest only to the West.

I do not see this as meaning that Soviet readers are not interested in Poles' lives. In all likelihood, few people in your country know, for example, that there are virtually no atheists in Poland, or that we have our millionaires, or even how the food problem is being resolved in our country.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: How many people work in your ministry's apparatus?

J. Urban: Even though I hold the rank of minister, my apparatus is styled not as a ministry but as the Government Press Office. It deals with the preparation of press releases on behalf of the government and organizes about 100 press conference a year by members of government, including the chairman of the Council of Ministers. This apparatus, including technical personnel, employs 20 people. I personally prepare my own press conferences with two of my assistants.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: Is there censorship of the Polish press?

J. Urban: We do have censorship, and its purpose is to protect state and military secrets.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: Are attitudes toward the USSR changing in Poland?

J. Urban: Yes, and primarily as a result of the development of processes like glasnost and restructuring in your country. An important role in this is also played by M.S. Gorbachev's personality. The latest sociological studies showed that 45.7 percent of Poles named Gorbachev, with the pope coming second (29.7 percent), in reply to the question: "Which one of contemporary leaders in the world do you rate the highest?" Bearing in mind that Poland is a Catholic country and the pope is Polish by birth, it has to be admitted that the Soviet leader's popularity is unprecedented. Proof of this can be seen in your leader's visit to Poland, his tour of the country, and his meetings with our citizens.

And here is the result: More than 70 percent of Poles consider the USSR a friendly country. Just a few years ago, in 1981 for example, this figure was much lower.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: How do people in Poland react to Western radio station programs brodcast in Polish?

J. Urban: It is well known that the jamming of Western radio stations ceased in Poland in January 1988. At the same time, Polish Radio started rebroadcasting excerpts from RFE, BBC, and VOA programs without any commentary. The attacks on Poland are such that comment is absolutely unnecessary. We thus show that we are not afraid of them and that we can even publicize these radio stations' programs without any damage to our system.

The second idea behind these rebroadcasts is that importance attaches not only to what is said but also to who says it. Those speaking on Western radio programs are often people who were discredited a long time ago in the eyes of the Poles. Consequently, interest in VOA and RFE programs has sharply declined.

ARGUMENTY I FAKTY: Tell us, please, a few more details about your press conferences.

J. Urban: I am probably the only government press spokesman in the world who engages in polemics with journalists. Generally speaking, this is somewhat abnormal but we are forced to do it because propaganda pressure has been exerted on Poland for many years now. The press conferences which I conduct are one method of repulsing various attacks. I have made it my rule to speak not against opinions but against distortions of facts, which occur on many occasions.

I have written a book about my press conferences. It describes the ideological struggle in the early eighties, when the West's propaganda machine strove to undermine Poles' trust in their government. An especially fierce campaign was launched following the introduction of martial law in Poland, when the Western "voices" started telling fables about people allegedly shot in the thousands in our country. People in Paris even organized a memorial service for one of the "Solidarity" leaders who had supposedly been killed by Polish security forces, and yet he is alive and well to this day.

Ever since the Western radio stations started broadcasting in Polish, their main topic has been that of Soviet-Polish relations. We strive to respond to all fabrications by presenting actual facts.

Most Poles realize that Radio Liberty and RFE are subversive and devious radio stations which strive to create bad feelings between the USSR and Poland, which would be contrary to Poland's national interests.

We do not strive to rebuff various theses by Western "voices" but take the discussion onto a political plane. We explain that it is not the United States but the USSR that guarantees the security of Poland's borders and always supports us in times of hardship. Therefore, the Western radio station had better not advise Poland who should or should not be its friend. This is the most convincing argument.

Briefs

Material on Gorbachev's Polish Visit

Documents and materials, including speeches by Gorbachev and Jaruselski, related to the general secretary's visit to Poland in July, have been collated and published by Politizdat. [Summary] [*LD1208033788 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 AUG 88*]

West Europe

Anniversary of USSR-FRG Moscow Treaty Noted

Gremitskikh: 'Turn for the Better'

LD1208101988 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS—The signing of the 1970 Moscow Treaty, endorsing the principles of the inviolability of borders of all European states and renunciation of use of force, has initiated a resolute turn for the better in relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, Yuriy Grimitskikh, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent today.

"This treaty laid a solid political and legal foundation for the development of Soviet-West German relations," he said.

The development of bilateral relations graphically showed that both the USSR and the FRG proceeded from the need to strictly abide by the letter and spirit of the treaty, above all on security issues.

"Rapprochement between our countries meets the vital interests of the peoples in the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic and the peoples of Europe.

"This process, as I see it, helps building a 'common European home'," the Foreign Ministry official observed.

The significance of the Moscow Treaty exceeded the framework of bilateral relations, he went on to say. Normalisation of Soviet-West German ties resulted in a substantial improvement of East-West relations in Europe.

This was evidenced by the fact that the Moscow Treaty was followed by bilateral accords concluded between Poland and the FRG, between the German Democratic Republic and the FRG, between Czechoslovakia and the FRG.

Those were followed by the conclusion of a four-party agreement on West Berlin and, finally, by the signing of the Final Helsinki Act in 1975.

"All these major treaties made the basis of the European peace order," said the Soviet diplomat.

Commentary on Future Relations

LD1108192488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 18th anniversary of the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which entered history under the title of the Moscow Treaty. Soviet-West German relations are now noticeably intensifying. Our commentator Viktor Levin has been asked to speak about their development and about the significance in this regard of the Moscow Treaty.

[Levin] The visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the USSR is expected at the end of October this year. The visit to the FRG by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is planned for next year. In order to give an idea of the opportunities for these unusual events, it seems to me useful to recall that the government's statement published in Bonn immediately after the routine elections to the Bundestag in 1987 noted the key significance of Soviet-West German relations. In the Soviet Union they speak about the importance of developing relations with the FRG.

As far as the coming visits are concerned, during the recent discussions in Moscow with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, both sides expressed a wish that these visits provide a strong boost to the development of bilateral relations. It is entirely realistic to count on this. This does not, of course, mean that there is not a single cloud on the horizon of Soviet-West German relations. There are problems and they will evidently always exist. But today, in my view, the striving for mutual understanding is becoming a determining factor. This helps to bring positions closer together. I will present just two examples. It is well known that a campaign for modernizing conventional weapons is being very actively carried

out in NATO circles. At issue is, as they say, compensating in the West for the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. But a task to whip up the arms race is in fact being set. There are supporters of this approach in the FRG, too. But the wise words of Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the effect that on the agenda now is not a modernization of armaments but a modernization of thinking, have clearly had a cooling effect on their ardor. This is one example.

I will now present the other one. Once again in NATO—although one could point to a more specific address, the United States—archaic attempts have been made up to now to put a brake on the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between East and West with the help of prohibitive Cocom lists. And it is precisely the FRG—I am speaking about NATO countries—which comes out most vigorously for a reexamination of these notorious lists. Since the issues here are economic relations, then it is not out of place to note that the FRG is the largest foreign economic partner of the USSR among the capitalist countries and it is precisely West German entrepreneurs who were the first Western operators to set up joint enterprises with our country. And even broader prospects are being opened.

It is pleasing that this is happening. But today on the anniversary of the Moscow Treaty it is appropriate to recall that precisely this treaty creates a base for the fruitful development of Soviet-West German relations in all spheres. After all, the essence of this treaty is the recognition of realities and departure from this principle inflicts damage to both sides. Chancellor Kohl said that good chances now exist for his visit to the Soviet Union in the fall of this year to open a new chapter in relations between the FRG and the USSR. Our country has long been ready for this.

Spanish CP Leader Comments on Views of USSR

LD1108225388 Moscow TASS in English 2232 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—"It is my first visit to your country and I showed interest literally in everything: how are people dressed, how do they walk, the expression of their faces", Julio Anguita, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, said in a TASS interview. He is vacationing in the Soviet Union on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

"I leave with a sense of deep satisfaction. The matter is not only in the warm reception which was accorded to me. I have learnt a lot, developed a better understanding of many things".

Julio Anguita said the visit of places in Moscow and Leningrad, which are associated with the name of Lenin, of historical and cultural monuments made a great impression on him. Soviet people's longing for culture, their ardent wish to go to the theatre or museum is striking, for big politics is needed to cultivate this taste, he said.

"I never viewed Moscow as the Rome of communism, but simultaneously I never considered the USSR to be a communist hell. Your country today goes through the time of reverting to the Leninist principles of socialism. I was always amazed that the party was identified with the state in your country and this, in my view, is wrong. If I understood correctly Mikhail Gorbachev's speeches, you intend to rectify this situation now.

"I had an opportunity to see changes in ideology and theory. There is more openness. I was always surprised that a country as rich as the Soviet Union encounters, for instance, such problems as the food one.

"I certainly realize that a lot is linked with the civil and world wars, the arms race forced by the United States. It seems to me that the central meaning of perestroyka is production of everything which is needed by the people and people's vigorous and democratic involvement in the administration of the state, the revival of the role of the soviets. You have already attained definite success. I showed keen interest in the story how high-ranking executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry arrived at a plant not only to tell workers about foreign policy but also to counsel with them. This is the example of genuine democracy. I wholeheartedly wish success to perestroyka because it is of tremendous importance not only to you but also to the entire world revolutionary movement. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Touching on the situation in Spain, Julio Anguita noted that serious problems were hidden behind surface economic wellbeing. These are a high unemployment rate, especially among youth, the dominance of transnational corporations, and the agricultural output quotas forced by the Common Market. So, he said it would be wrong, in his view, to speak about a "Spanish miracle".

New policy, democratic planning, de-centralized regional development and diversification of external economic links are required to resolve these problems, he went on. And this policy can be implemented only by left-wing forces in alliance with other democrats and patriots.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain evaluated critically the Spanish Government's foreign policy, stressing that Spain could play a more vigorous and constructive role on the international scene. He said, in part, that in Spain and in other NATO countries they keep talking about a Soviet military threat and about a threat from the Warsaw Treaty even now that the socialist countries put forward comprehensive proposals in the field of disarmament and confidence-building measures.

Speaking out for cementing the unity of the Spanish Communists, Julio Anguita said that, according to his figures, the Communist Party of Spain now unites in its ranks 90 per cent of all organized Communists of the country. He said the Communist Party of Spain has been working jointly with the Communist Party of the People of Spain since 1986 and no theoretical, political, strategic or tactical differences emerged between us.

"Therefore, we can contend with full reason now that the unity is not only needed but also possible. We rectified the mistakes made and our comrades from the Communist Party of the people of Spain also remedied mistakes. So, we hope that unification will take place even before the end of the current year. The situation with the party of Santiago Carillo is more complex. If they do not alter their positions, unity with them is impossible".

Latin America & Caribbean

Joint 'Announcement' on Bolivia Visit Published

PM1108115488 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Bolivian Announcement on the Visit to Bolivia by a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Congress of the Republic of Bolivia, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Bolivia on an official visit 31 July through 3 August 1988.

The Soviet parliamentarians laid a wreath at the monument to the liberator S. Bolivar. The delegation was received by President Victor Paz Estenssoro, to whom a message of greetings from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was conveyed.

Meetings and talks took place with Julio Garrett Ayllon, vice president and chairman of the National Congress; Ciro Humbolt Barrero and Willy Vargas Vacaflor, chairmen of the chambers of the National Congress; and Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, minister of foreign affairs and worship.

In the course of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides exchanged information on the activity of the two countries' parliaments and discussed international problems and questions of bilateral relations. At the request of the Bolivian side, the Soviet delegation spoke in detail about the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference, aimed at deepening the current restructuring in the Soviet Union. It was stressed that the course of implementing radical economic reform and reform of the political system and expanding democracy and glasnost orients Soviet society toward a fundamentally new, higher level of development capable of ensuring the steady growth of the prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union. For their part, the Bolivian representatives spoke about the domestic political situation in Bolivia, the activity of the National Congress, and the tasks facing it in resolving economic and social problems, as well as achievements in consolidating representative democracy in Bolivia.

In the course of the analysis of the present-day international situation, the parliamentarians expressed the view that it is characterized by the development of positive trends, a gradual turn from confrontation to cooperation, and the establishment of the principles of the new political thinking. In this connection they noted the increased role of parliaments as their peoples' fully authorized representatives in the cause of promoting the further development of these processes and in the quest for ways to achieve lasting peace and international stability.

The significance was explained to the Bolivian side of the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives aimed at eliminating all types of weapons of mass destruction, first and foremost nuclear weapons, and at creating a comprehensive system of international security. The parliamentarians were united in the view that this system is called upon to promote the most effective and fullest implementation of the universal principles of the UN Charter.

The participants in the talks gave a high assessment of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow, which laid the foundations for concrete action in the disarmament sphere, widened the opportunities for improving the general atmosphere in Soviet-American relations, and helped form a favorable political climate in international relations. They stressed the historic significance of the conclusion and entry into force of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, which is the first positive step along the path to real nuclear disarmament. The parliamentarians came out in favor of the speediest signing of an agreement on a 50-percent reduction in Soviet and American strategic offensive arms under the conditions of the preservation of the ABM Treaty, against taking the arms race into space, and in favor of a general and complete nuclear test ban and the speediest completion of the drawing up of an international convention on banning chemical weapons.

The sides came out in favor of preserving and strengthening the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which is an important factor in ensuring international security and strategic stability, and in support of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty).

Noting the growing role of Latin American countries in the resolution of the cardinal problems of today, the parliamentarians assessed highly the initiatives of the

Latin American states, including Bolivia, aimed at limiting and reducing arms at a regional level, preventing the militarization of the southern part of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and creating zones of peace and cooperation in these regions.

It was noted that the sides' views coincide to the effect that through active participation in international affairs the Nonaligned Movement should play a major role in advancing toward the goals of real disarmament, and that its contribution to this cause is an important factor at the present time In this context they gave a positive assessment of the results of the special session of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in Havana.

In the course of the discussion of the results of the work of the third UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which focused the attention of states and the world public on the most urgent problems of disarmament and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, the general opinion was expressed that in the course of constructive and nonconfrontational dialogue a considerable capital of new ideas and proposals has been accumulated, which should be brought into play in practical politics and the activity of the United Nations, including the activity of the forthcoming 43d UN General Assembly session.

The Soviet and Bolivian parliamentarians noted the close relationship between disarmament and development, expressing confidence that real progress in the cause of disarmament would make it possible to channel additional resources into the resolution of the developing countries' socioeconomic problems. They supported the idea of setting up a "Disarmament for Development" fund and pointed to the need to adopt resolute measures to alleviate the burden of the growing indebtedness of developing countreis. The parliamentarians stressed the importance of the restructuring of international economic relations on a just basis in the spirit of the corresponding UN decisions.

The sides came out in favor of the peaceful political settlement of conflict situations in various parts of the world on the basis of the principles of national reconciliation and freedom of choice. They stressed the need for strict observance of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan by all the participants and expressed confidence that the Afghan settlement could set an example for unblocking other regional conflicts.

Examining the situation in Central America, the parliamentarians supported the Guatemala accords and the Contadora process. The two sides are convinced that a peaceful political settlement in the region can only be achieved by the Latin American states themselves on the basis of noninterference in internal affairs and consideration of the interests and respect for the sovereign rights of all the Central American countries without exception, including their right to a free choice of their path of development.

The sides expressed concern at the sharp exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf and the stepping up of the foreign military presence, which creates an explosive atmosphere there. They believe that strong-arm methods of resolving international problems are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law and should give way to the quest for the political solution of disputes by means of talks.

The USSR and Bolivian parliamentarians regard as very serious the problem of the wide availability of drugs in the world and their illegal circulation. They declared their determination to combat this dangerous evil on a national and international level and their support for the decisions of the international conference on combating the abuse of drugs and their illegal circulation (Vienna, 1987).

Expressing satisfaction with the state of friendly Soviet-Bolivian relations, the participants in the talks reaffirmed their firm intention to continue to promote their development. They consider it important to deepen and extend political contacts and cooperation, including that between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Bolivian National Congress, regarding them as a very important element in Soviet-Bolivian political dialogue.

Unexploited reserves exist, in the parliamentarians' opinion, in the trade and economic sphere. They believe that the fulfillment of the decisions of the third session of the Soviet-Bolivian intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation, as well as other concrete measures that could be adopted, would help to strengthen relations of cooperation and mutual advantage.

The Bolivian side briefed the Soviet delegation on Bolivia's demand for the sovereign right of access to the Pacific Ocean, expressing concern at the situation that is emerging over the resolution of this question despite the efforts made by Bolivia. The Soviet delegation, after hearing this briefing, reaffirmed its principled position concerning the need to settle international disputes by peaceful means, through talks with the participation of all interested parties, with a view to strengthening relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the region.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the parliamentarians and official authorities of Bolivia for the warm, friendly reception.

Nicaraguan Army Leaders Meet Yazov, Lizichev

PM1108131988 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Nicaraguan Sandinista People's Army headed by Colonel Hugo Torres Jimenez, chief of the Sandinista People's Army

Central Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 26 July through 7 August 1988 at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation of Nicaraguan political workers was received by Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, and Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation members had conversations at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on questions concerning the content and organization of party political work and paid a visit to the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. The Nicaraguan delegation visited Ulyanovsk, Volgograd, and Tashkent, where it learned about the combat and political training, life, and everyday activities of Soviet servicemen, as well as the organization of the training and educational process in Soviet military educational institutions.

The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, laid flowers at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, visited monuments to the revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people, and saw the sights of Moscow, Ulyanovsk, Volgograd, and Tashkent.

Political & Social

Yakovlev Addresses Latvian Aktiv 10 Aug

PM1108115188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 10 August meeting with Latvian party aktiv: "For Realistic Thinking and Responsible Actions"]

[Text] Riga, 10 Aug—The country is preoccupied with restructuring, renewal, and the unfolding of the great practical deeds laid down by the 27th CPSU Congress, the 19th all-union party conference, and the CPSU Central Committee July (1988) Plenum. Emphasis is placed on the demand for concrete, fruitful work and the vigorous solution of questions on the life of the people and the development of the social sphere, the economy, and science. This was stressed at a meeting today between A.N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Latvian party aktiv.

The meeting was opened by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party.

The participants were addressed by A.N. Yakovlev. He said:

It seems like only yesterday that the words restructuring, renewal, democratization, and glasnost became part of our political lexicon. But already we find it hard to imagine life without the phenomena and processes that identify these concepts. Restructuring is fundamentally and irrevocable changing us, our views and ideas, and our social outlook and mentality.

The 27th party congress and 19th All-Union CPSU Conference caused an upheaval in social development. Socialism has moved vigorously forward, seeing new prospects of an historic nature. But it will require a robust effort to convert the changes in public consciousness and the adopted decisions into new socialist practice. Genuine freedom means having the greatest responsibility to oneself and to society. This freedom is incompatible with anarchy, egoism, lawlessness, and the stupefying power of feelings if they prevail over reason. We have no right to allow the historic opportunities for revolutionary transformations to be inhibited by numbing inactivity, vain eclecticism, or speculative masochism. They are all antirestructuring elements, because genuine restructuring is a movement toward common sense, and its political and moral mainstays are democracy, glasnost, responsibility, and reason.

Restructuring is accepted and supported by the vast majority of Soviet people. This is convincingly demonstrated by the public's active, exacting interest in the preparations for and proceedings of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference.

Restructuring is enshrined in the decisions of the 27th congress, the party conference, and CPSU Central Committee plenums, from April 1985 to the latest—July 1988. It is enshrined not only as the party's strategy and general line, but also as a complex of concrete measures with clearly defined timeframes.

All this constitutes the assets and potential of restructuring. The future depends on us alone. The actual fate of restructuring will ultimately be decided by practical deeds and nothing else. Emphasis on vigorous, purposeful actions is the specific, political appeal of the moment. It is the demand of life itself which can be accomplished only by action.

This is difficult and in many respects unusual. We are overcoming not only the sins of the recent and not so recent past, but also the difficult historical heritage of mankind as a whole, which is also lodged in our social genes. For centuries people have been accustomed to outwardly obeying power and authority, to praying and repenting, but doing so in accordance with personal advantage and according to personal circumstances at the time.

I suppose there was even a kind of historical wisdom in this, because without it a person would not have survived in a society of inequality and unequal rights. But we are building a different society. And we will build it if we realize that life where conduct conforms to the ideal must be the rule, the norm, and not the domain of moralizing homilies; that the supreme criteria of socialist humanism are not abstract truths for textbooks, but essential yardsticks for all concrete actions.

In beginning the stage of practical deeds, we must ask ourselves again and again: What is the essence of socialist renewal? What caused it and where is this renewal headed? What is the correlation in it between past and future, continuity and development?

The 3 years of restructuring have shown that the actual scale and complexity of the accumulated problems, the degree of neglect of many of them, and the magnitude of what lies ahead can be seen in a different way today. The great and responsible discussion that has been going on all these years about urgent matters, a frank, sincere, and honest discussion, has revealed much that is new and has deepened the notions about the essential nature of the phenomen and their interrelationship and interdependence. Notions about what must be done have changed accordingly. It was a social investigation of this kind that gave rise to the idea of a radical economic reform and it was the analysis of its first steps that made one aware that the economic transformations would misfire unless they found a motive force in the political sphere.

It is possible to draw some conclusions from the experience of the evolution of our views of restructuring and its causes and tasks, A.N. Yakovlev continued. It is as if we are going back to the basics of Marxism, grasping its

fundamental truths through our own social experience, in practice, and not in dogmas. It is a genuinely nationwide and partywide process, as was demonstrated by the party conference. In the course of it restructuring is increasingly being recognized not only as an agglomeration of concrete social tasks, but also as an objective stage in the development of the socialist way of life. Hence the even greater exactingness toward oneself everywhere and in all things that was so powerfully evident at the conference and at the last party Central Committee plenum. This, basically, is the reply to all the "mourners for socialism" who are frightened to put the past behind them.

We would be worthless Communists if we forgot about what has been achieved. But while accepting the heritage and paying tribute to the people's labor and exploits, it is necessary to look ahead, to raise socialism to a new and qualitatively higher level.

It must be said that as a result of the public dialogue the sources of resistance to restructuring are also more visible today than even one or two years ago. We emphasized the subjective aspects then. More apparent now is the resistance that comes from more deep-lying and serious causes, from the material that is actually undergoing restructuring: social relations, the economic and social infrastructure, the political and legal organization of life. And one of the fundamental features of the decisions of the party conference and Central Committee July plenum is that fact that they bring us to this level of understanding, to this depth of work, to these criteria of exactingness and responsibility.

So restructuring must be accomplished not at any price, but in a new way: through initiative and independence, through the committed involvement and creativity of the masses and labor collectives, through an inquisitive attitude toward everything that life presents. This is an unfailing criterion for checking the course, each specific step into the future, each practical action.

Of course the call for the new is not a renunciation of all good and proven old things. Leasing and family contracts, self-financing, the development of the cooperative movement, and other new forms are meant to amplify what has been created before, not replace it. It is necessary to eradicate the ingrained habit of judging deeds by their outward, formal expression. A concrete, practical result that everyone can recognize and understand is the criterion for choosing concrete solutions, the real measure of whether restructuring is progressing or not.

Finally, it is necessary to pay the debts of the past. The problems of food, housing, commodities, services, and the social sphere that are so acute today are in many respects the result of past failures and of living on political credit. Restructuring will only make real progress when these debts have been settled. But this requires resolute, fundamental, and responsible measures. It needs a truly tectonic shift in the direction of consumer goods production. The solution of this problem can only be paradoxical: carrying out a large-scale reorientation of the economy toward the consumer and scientific and technical progress and beginning, if you like, postindustrialization with its super-quality products, information science, biotechnology, and its truly revolutionary transfusion of labor into the infrastructure of society, above all into the services sphere. The system of priorities elaborated by the 19th party conference opens up this possibility.

We can do this; our economy, culture, education, and the whole of society reached the requisite starting level long ago. We must do it: The slowing down of the rate and reduction in the quality of development occurred in many respects precisely because the economy was not promptly geared to the people after we had defended the revolution, independence, and socialism, and reliably ensured security. Instead of fully addressing the people's needs as its chief priority it turned to the "needs" and interests of bureaucratic and parochial structures.

The result of all our actions, A.N. Yakovlev continued, must be the widening of responsibility and independence and a high degree of awareness of and commitment to what one is doing. The influence of restructuring must move people to choose to follow the main highway and not the side roads that are sometimes so alluring, exciting vanity and passion. What does this require?

At the stage of restructuring initiated by the 19th party conference the ideology of the owner must be paramount. We have talked before about instilling a sense of ownership. But we have seen it mainly, if not exclusively, as a task of ideological, propaganda work. But one cannot instill a quality in a person if the teacher says one thing and life says another.

Restructuring brings to the fore the commitment of working people. This is natural. The main issue of the theory and practice of economic activity today is that of combining interests. If he has a stake in something a person will move mountains; if he does not he will be indifferent. But it would be wrong in theory and harmful in practice to identify this stake solely with the ruble and economic accountability. There are noneconomic facets as well which acquire increasing significance as society develops: respect and self-respect; the opportunity to find a useful outlet for one's creative abilities and try one's hand in a particular sphere; the opportunity, finally, simply to live and work to one's maximum physical and intellectual potential, skills, and outlook.

The deepning of democratization in economic, political, and public life, complete economic accountability, cost recovery and self-management in production, the intensification of cooperative principles, the development of leasing and individual labor activity—all this is geared to reviving, boosting, and bringing to the fore people's commitment.

The constructiveness of the ideology of the socialist owner lies in the fact that it places conscious and deliberate emphasis on one of the cornerstones of Marxism: that real ownership relations form the core of world outlook, the nucleus of social awareness. Private ownership divides the individual and society, sets them against each other. But ownership by "nobody" is equally destructive, only its destructiveness operates, so to speak, in the other direction. Only when socialist ownership by the whole people is at the same time—in some part, in some form—ownership by the actual producers is it possible to create an objective situation such that, in defending his own interests, the producer is thereby also struggling for society's interests, society's system, society's norms. Struggling for all those things, not despite them, and especially not against them.

The constructiveness of the ideology of the socialist owner also lies in the fact that it breaks with the dogmatic principle of the inevitable, absolute subordination of the individual's interests to the interests of the state. It is this principle, which interprets personal interest as self-seeking, that gave rise, in its practical interpretation, to the mentality of alienation. Restructuring puts everything onto a firm footing of dialectics, practice, and consciousness, objective conditions and the subjective qualities of the individual. That approach is a sign of the strength and maturity of the party, the people, and society.

One of the paths leading to the unification of interests and the formation of the ideology of the socialist owner is the development of the socialist market. It is hardly possible to support the money-goods relationship and at the same time deny the market the right to exist. In that case, how can these relations take material form? Behind the palisade of many years of scholastic arguments, the market's main characteristic was forgotten: The market develops historically as an objective economic and social reality. It develops and grows civilized together with society. It is a natural, self-regulating mechanism for uncovering existing needs and meeting them.

What makes the market socialist or capitalist is not the movement of goods, capital, or even manpower, but the social significance of the processes taking place in this context. The distinction lies not in the forms of society's activity or the instruments and means of that activity. It lies in the definition of man's actual place in society—whether he is society's supreme goal, or the source of profit—and in the relationship of words and deeds to the ideals of humanism, equality, and social justice.

The market is directly linked to the resolution of another question facing restructuring: the establishment of a feedback system in society, which was discussed at the party conference and the Central Committee July plenum. A normal feedback system is the mechanism that keeps society on an even keel. Here attention is focused on the economic and political reforms, which are designed to create a feedback system in the economy and in political life and to ensure its smooth running. But the task of adjusting such a system faces all of us, in every collective, every city and village, every region. It is a mistake to regard this task as only the problem of the center.

The highest expression of feedback in the socialist society is the state based on the rule of law with a developed and efficiently operating legal system. Socialism in the process of renewal has set the task of asserting the supremacy of the law. And the first, chief demand on the emergent democratic system is to be thoughtful, intelligent, and responsible and to stimulate in society the processes of mutual respect, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

In this connection A.N. Yakovlev dwelt in detail on questions of national relations. Recent events in this sphere have shown, he noted, that the restructuring process will only bring success given the pooling of the efforts of all the Soviet nations and ethnic groups. In our multinational state any issue, in whatever sphere—the economy, politics, culture, or anything else—will inevitably have a national expression too.

The national factor is a concrete expression, a manifestation of all the processes taking place in society. This happens always and everywhere, but in a multinational state this fact is more prominent and weightier. Hence the very important, fundamental conclusion that the resolution of questions of the socioeconomic development of the country and society proceeds most successfully through national forms. But also the associated conclusion on the impermissibility and harmfulness of a situation where the national factor is blown up to such an extent that people cease to see the socioeconomic essence of the processes behind it. We can only resolve our society's problems together, and only through its revolutionary renewal.

Intelligent, thinking, responsible democracy is the democracy of realistic goals, intentions, and actions. Restructuring is based from start to finish on the realism that elevates the individual, inspires him, and gives him the utmost freedom of choice, self-fulfillment, and progress in the conditions of socialism.

This is also the democracy of unity. The widest possible diversity of opinions, positions, and viewpoints within the context of socialism and renewal are extremely necessary to our society. And so is the ability to form a fundamentally new unity based on conscious, voluntary cooperation between people and between peoples, on the combination of all the interests that exist in our coutnry. The progress and renewal of society are directly determined by these two features and the party's ability to combine them.

There is much to do and to seek here, in the socioeconomic sphere and also in clarifying and, to some extent, developing and creating from scratch mechanisms for

safeguarding the status of republics and other national formations within the USSR and their economic autonomy, defining the relationship between the union and the republics in accordance with the demands of the time and the long term, and eliminating the numerous absurdities that exist here.

A.N. Yakovlev dwelt on the state of affairs in the republic. He noted that Soviet Latvia, with the help of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical potential, has achieved considerable successes. In terms of the level of labor productivity in social production, it is one of the top republics. And in many other economic management indicators, both qualitative and quantitative, the republic is one of the leaders in the country. This is cause for legitimate pride and satisfaction. From this year collectives that have gone over to the new conditions of economic management will account for 71 percent of industrial production, 92 percent of retail trade turnover, and 88 percent of the volume of contract construction work.

But we must see the dialectics of the situation too. If things are going well on the whole, that means that it is here that we must expect to see the emergence of some questions that are new to us, the next in line, so to speak, in the succession of tasks that objectively lie ahead. There also remain problems inherited from the past and various conflicts between the interests of comprehensive territorial development and the economic activity of central departments. The substitution of departmental "efficiency" for the interests of the whole people leads to negative consequences for the regional economy and ecology and results in spontaneous trends in demographic processes and thus the exacerbation of social problems. The leaders of a number of republics, among them Comrade B.K. Pugo, rightly spoke of this at the 19th party conference. Restructuring opens up the way for resolving these problems. But not all problems are of an economic nature. In relations between nationalities particular value is placed on attentiveness toward national interests and traditions, mutual respect, patience and tolerance, and the desire and ability to understand one's partner. Respect for the people's language, culture, and traditions. Worst of all are incautious haste and attempts to accelerate objective processes.

At one time, on encountering both the real complexity of these issues and the initial consequences of the mistakes that had been made, people tried to pretend that no difficulties exist here. This was the favorite method of "resolving" problems in the times of stagnation: hiding from them. This applies not only to Latvia and not only to the question of national relations, but to many aspects of our life. The result was the accumulation and exacerbation of issues. Other results of this practice were the spread of public distrust in promises and statements, the primacy of rumors over information and emotions over reason, and the infiltration of social ignorance into social awareness and sometimes even into official documents. And, particularly importantly, when it is a question of national relations, society's elementary unfamiliarity, on the whole, with the specific characteristics of its various parts; with the peculiarities of local history, culture, ecology, and so forth. It is only through social consolidation, and in no other way, that we can achieve success. Put things right. Advance the restructuring and renewal. Insure ourselves against the repetition of past mistakes. Ultimately strengthen our society, every republic, and every people through the strengthening of the alliance and friendship of all our country's peoples.

And here a special role belongs to the party's policy on questions of the creative process, culture, and collaboration between the party and the intelligentsia. The spiritual and moral atmosphere of restructuring and socialist renewal can develop only on this basis. The contribution to restructuring by figures in the multinational Soviet culture, science, technology, and education, and to preparing and developing it, is indisputable. The creative intelligentsia of Latvia accounts for a weighty share of this.

Soviet society, A.N. Yakovlev went on, is going through a transitional period, the reasons for which are twofold. On the one hand, there is the combination of the natural laws of the development of socialism as a whole and the specific features of the current situation, problems, and tasks.

But there is another side to it too. We are only now beginning to recognize, to see clearly, that there are "eternal" questions of life which society, like the individual, is fated to encounter again and again, albeit in different ways, at each successive stage in its development. These are the questions of satisfying people's needs for food, housing, and a full and happy life. These are the questions of social justice, morality, and relations between nationalities.

Demands on the party and on every Communist arise from this awareness. Restructuring will not tolerate inactivity and indifference. It is revolutionary in its essence, and therefore requires revolutionary actions that will not tolerate artificial delays.

The problems of the republic's socioeconomic development, the moral safeguarding of restructuring, and the intellectualization of public life were the subject of a concrete, committed dialogue with the working people of Latvia, where A.N. Yakovlev spent 8-11 August.

He visited the "Marupe" agro-industrial firm in Rizhskiy Rayon and the Riga "Straume" Production Association.

At the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, a talk took place with members of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary met with representatives of the republic's creative intelligentsia and addressed leaders of the republican mass media.

He studied the exhibition at the memorial Museum of the Latvian Red Riflemen and visited the Domskiy Concert Hall.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument. Flowers were laid by the Eternal Flame at the mass cemetery and at the grave of the great Latvian poet Ya. Raynis.

A.N. Yakovlev was accompanied on his tour of the Latvian SSR by B.K. Pugo.

Television Carries Report

LD1008231288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's report on speech by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Riga House of Political Education, on 10 August—recorded

[Text] [Correspondent] The output of our enterprise is bought in the shops within a day. This was proudly stated by the director of the Riga Straume Association in showing the shopfloors to Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev. So far almost all the domestic electrical appliances are in great demand. But that is only so far, observed Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev. After all, there are virtually no competitors for the work. People could work even better here. But new materials are not being created, such as plastics, while the (?Vinnitsa) Electric Machinery Works, which supplies the motors to us at Straume, has interruptions in supplies, and without motors these appliances cannot operate.

They told the guest about their problems at the works and asked many questions about industrial market relations. They also discussed the rights of workforce councils. Many questions were clarified following the conversation.

This is the new building of the Latvian Radio and Television Center, which was visited by Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev. During a conversation with leading staff of the mass media, discussions were held on the independence and responsibility of newspaper, magazine, and television personnel. There are 103 newspapers published in the republic, and some 80 magazines and magazine publications. The flow of information is growing and for this reason moral principles must lie at the basis of the publications. Competent journalists—that is today's requirement of the press.

In the afternoon, a party-economic aktiv meeting was held in Riga's House of Political Education. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev spoke. He said in particular:

[Yakovlev] Comrades, it seems like only yesterday that the words restructuring, renewal, democratization, and glasnost entered our political dictionary. Now it is already difficult for us to imagine our lives without the phenomena and processes meant by those concepts. They have become the essence and meaning of life and are cardinally and irreversibly changing us ourselves, our views and ideas, our social horizon, and our psychology. The process of socialist renewal has attained such qualitatively new frontiers as a major economic reform and a reform of the political system. It is precisely comprehensiveness and the intertwining of transformations of the base and superstructure which are capable of bringing social development up to a qualitatively new level. Today we are talking, with perfect justification, of a discernible turning point in awareness.

The 27th party congress and the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference literally shook up social development. Socialism strode vigorously ahead and saw before it new prospects of a historic nature, but we still have to fight hard, comrades, in order to ensure that changes in social awareness are transformed into socialist practice. Genuine freedom is the highest responsibility toward oneself and society. Such freedom is incompatible with anarchism, selfishness, lawlessness, or the intoxicating power of emotions if they gain the upper hand or assume supremacy over reason. You and I do not have the right to allow the historic potential of revolutionary transformations to be slowed down by stultifying inaction, a bustling enjoyment of the fruits of others' labors, or speculative masochism. All of these are antirestructuring, for genuine restructuring is a movement toward common sense. Its political and moral supports are democracy, glasnost, responsibility, and reason.

The latest events in relations between nations have shown that the process of restructuring will not proceed without including a powerful reserve like the additional unification of efforts by all Soviet nations and ethnic groups. Even if the regrettable events in Kazakhstan, the Transcaucasus, and the Baltic states had not happened, it is still clear that democratization and glasnost must not fail to deal also with the question of the current nationalities problem. The present worries over relations between nationalities is a reflection of what has been going on for decades. This must be investigated with complete openness. We have to renounce complacency over the fact that all the problems here have been solved.

In our state of many nationalities, any question, whatever it concerns—the economy, culture, politics, and all the rest—also inevitably acquires a national expression. Evidently one can put it this way: In the conditions of our country the national is the specific expression of the manifestation of all processes going on in society. Strictly speaking, it is always like that everywhere, but in a state of many nationalities this truth is even more prominent and weighty. Hence the most important conclusion of principle that solving social and economic problems in the development of the country, of society, is even more

successful through its national forms. However, also connected with this conclusion is the impermissibility and harm of a situation whereby the national lags so far behind that people cease to see the socioeconomic essence of the processes.

What I'm talking about is its national rather than its extreme manifestations and mutations, be they nationalism or chauvinism. We can only solve our society's problems together and only through revolutionary renewal. If this occurs, then the position of each people will also improve. If restructuring gets bogged down, no one person alone will be able to do anything worthwhile for himself or for his people. I am convinced that it is only in this way, through social consolidation and in no other way, that we can achieve success, straighten things out, advance the restructuring and renewal, insure ourselves against repeating the mistakes of the past, and, in the final analysis, reinforce our society, each republic, and each people by reinforcing the alliance and friendship between all the peoples of our country.

Particular attention must be devoted here to eliminating the general economic disorders which are characteristic of various regions in the country and which assume an additional national nuance in areas with a population of mixed national composition. There are various conflicts between the interests of comprehensive territorial development and the economic activities of central departments. The substitution of departmental efficiency for the interests of all people produces negative consequences for the regional economy and ecology, causes spontaneous trends in demographic processes, and, as a result, complicates social problems. Whereas, let's say, unplanned migration within a republic creates purely social problems, ill-thought out migration between republics also becomes an internationality problem. This was justly stated at the 19th CPSU Conference by the leaders of a number of republics, including Comrade Boris Karlovich Pugo.

Restructuring opens up ways of solving such problems. To free oneself from the burden of the past in the economy, the social sphere, in spiritual, moral and cultural life does not mean placing it on someone else's shoulders. To free oneself from the past means assuming both responsibility and hard work. It is this that constitutes the socialist patriotism of citizens of their country, sons of their people, and equal members of our large multinational family.

[Correspondent] A summary of Comrade Yakovlev's speech will be published in the press.

Further on Activities

LD0908212888 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast; correspondent S. Slipchenko video report from Latvia]

[Text] [Announcer] Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev is in Latvia.

[Slipchenko] The area of the Marupe agrofirm-kolkhoz occupies an area of [word indistinct] thousand hectares. The farm is 40-years old and for many years it has comprised five kolkhozes. Five thousand hectares is the area of this farm. It supplies both Riga and Jurmala with vegetables and dairy products. Some 1,600 people work the land or work in the hothouses and the animal husbandry complex. The kolkhoz farm became an agrofirm only 2 months ago. And, as a chief economist said, we have still not sensed any increase in opportunities. It is not just a matter of not having been able to develop, but rather old brakes getting in the way.

The kolkhozniks told Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev about this today. These hothouses, for example, bring the farm a good profit, and they think here that they will increase their area by 1 hectare every year. But there are no pipes, and it will take quite a job to get them. Thirty such houses with a credit of 25 years are being constructed every year. And all the materials are also limited and you can't get them anywhere. Construction can be done through an individual project like, for example, this house here: rooms on five levels, a garage, a bathroom with a washbasin in the basement. There will also be a winter garden, but they have been building it for 8 years! The kolkhoz helped them with materials and transport but, kolkhozniks say, it doesn't matter, the supplies system is not perfect. What is needed is a construction materials market.

Many people here have a desire to build. Just look at the well-tended streets, even a whole quarter in the farm. Many young people are working in Marupe, and, one must think, this is directly connected with the high standard of production.

In all the complexes of the Marupe agrofirm-kolkhoz, in the kolkhozniks' houses, and also during meetings with the secretaries of raykoms, of party organizations and farm managers throughout the republic, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev was asked numerous questions about the trends in the work of the party and government since the 19th party conference. For example, about the fact that the housing program of the countryside needs to be reviewed, about solving once and for all the question about farmers' pensions, and about restricting the activities of central departments. There was also discussion about a question which is so important to the republic: How the constituent rights of the republics of the Soviet Union are being observed.

Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev this afternoon acquainted himself with the memorial museum commemorating the Latvian Red Riflemen. He also laid flowers at the eternal flame at the fraternal cemetery in memory of Latvia's national poet, Yan Raynis. He also viewed the Dom Cathedral.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Riga Museum of the Theater with representatives of Latvia's creative intelligentsia.

[Announcer] Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev was accompanied on his trip around the republic's farms by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Arrives in Lithuania 11 Aug

LD1108144188 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Comrade Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Soviet Lithuania today. He was met at Vilnium Airport by Songayla, Gedraytis, and Mitkin [no titles as heard]; Klikunene, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet; and other senior party and government officials. The guest was given flowers.

Comrade Yakovlev laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and in the cemetery in Antakalnis. Later he met with scientists of the republic at the Academy of Sciences.

Popular Front Seeks 'Official Registration'

AU1108160888 Paris AFP in English 1531 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP)—A Popular Front movement, which supports greater democracy and perestroyka (restructuring) in the Soviet Union, has launched a campaign to gain official registration, one of its members said here.

The Front, grouping 25 student and intellectual organisations which deal with issues such as ecology and law, was set up at the end of July.

Vladimir Polak told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the front is gathering signatures to present to Moscow town hall officials for registration.

In a statement explaining its policies, the Popular Front said it supported the "democratisation" of Soviet society on the basis of "anti-bureaucratic solidarity and the elimination of Stalinism."

The organisation counts about 2,000 members aged mainly between 20 and 35, Mr. Polak said.

Thousands Demonstrate on Latvian Anniversary

AU1108193088 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, Aug 11 (AFP)—Several thousand Latvians demonstrated Thursday in the Baltic state capital Riga to mark the anniversary of Lenin's official recognition of Latvian independence on August 11, 1920, witnesses told AFP.

Demonstrators, including Communist Party members, carried banners in Latvian calling for an "independent Latvia" and in Russian denouncing "Stalin's repression", witnesses said by telephone.

Tens of thousands of people were deported from the Baltic states under Josef Stalin, accused of collaborating with the Nazis.

Police were present but did not intervene during the two-hour protest which ended with a march to the city's government buildings.

Demonstrators dispersed quietly after laying flowers at the city's central Liberty Monument.

Latvia, as well as neighbouring Estonia and Lithuania, were annexed by the Soviet Union under the secret protocols of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, signed by Stalin and Hitler in 1939.

Latvia's Pugo Speaks on Tasks, Nationalities

LD1208110388 Riga in Latvian to Europe 1950 GMT 4 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee, met today with the Riga Proletarskiy rayon party aktiv. [passage omitted]

Comrade Pugo, when talking about supplying inhabitants with produce, affirmed that positive actions are being undertaken in Latvia to ensure priority development of agriculture. In order to provide rural rayons with everything necessary, the republic's leadership is compelled to stop the construction of several industrial projects, and to sharply increase capital investment in rural areas. Also, enterprises in towns must assume their share of responsibility for providing the working people with food products; idleness cannot be justified by referring to financial autonomy. Likewise, resolving the problem cannot be imagined without direct collective agreements between industry and agriculture and mutual assistance, or without being aware of the need for joint efforts. Hired contract work in kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be introduced. An undoubted reserve can be seen also in maximum development of small farms, in awakening Latvia's rural farmsteads to an active life.

The meeting was organized on the eve of the 48th anniversary of Latvia joining the Soviet Union. During this time a great deal of attention was devoted to the questions of democratization of society and to relations between nationalities. Comrade Pugo emphasized that the political situation in the republic makes everyone understand that the period of ideological contentment has passed. Many party organizations, unfortunately, are poorly prepared to act under the conditions of restructuring, in complicated situations, when prohibitions cannot serve as a basis. An atmosphere of discussions and pluralism of standpoints makes one think quickly and clearly, to express one's standpoint by argument.

The culture of discussions and tolerance toward standpoints which differ from one's own must be raised to a maximum. This has to be said especially about such a fine and delicate sphere as relations between nationalities. Restraint and consideration in utterances and action is necessary. [passage omitted]

Ayrikyan on Gorbachev's Nationalities Policy

AU1108144688 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Aug 88 p 4

[Interview with exiled Armenian civil rights activist Paruyr Ayrikyan by Joachim Neander in Bonn: "What Gorbachev Is Doing Is Just a Sort of Democracy Game"; date not given]

[Text] Neander: Some experts in the West believe that even though Gorbachev is a great man, being a typical Russian he has no understanding at all of the problem of nationalities in his country. Is that true, and could it spell his failure?

Ayrikyan: Yes, I think so. In a multinational state, having no concept, no understanding, and no precise idea of how these many peoples are supposed to live together may very well lead to the collapse of the system, so to speak. Gorbachev has rather strange ideas of democracy. You do not really have to be an expert in the issue of nationalities; it surely is sufficient to be a democrat. The problem of nationalities must also be solved democratically: by the majority, which has to be asked and has to decide.

Neander: You said that Gorbachev has to choose between two alternatives: Either he introduces real democracy, or he is bound to return to Stalinism. In the meantime, has he not barred the way to real democracy?

Ayrikyan: When Gorbachev said that the one-party system in the Soviet Union will continue, he destroyed all hopes for real democracy. Everything else is just a sort of democracy game.

Neander: Do you consider it possible for something like the events in Armenia to happen in other parts of the Soviet Union, in the Baltic republics, for instance, in the foreseeable future?

Ayrikyan: Actually, that must happen, because it is the only way to bring to bear a people's intention to achieve self-determination which is anchored in the Constitution. Actually, it could very well have happened in the Baltic republics first.

Neander: There is an Azerbaijani enclave in Armenia, the Autonomous Republic of Nahichevan. Is a similar development possible there?

Airikyan: There are hardly any Armenians left; the people there are now almost purely Azerbaijani. So the question is different: The Armenians, who in the course of the decades had to flee from Nahichevan, and their descendants have asked this question and have discussed the possible reintegration of Nahichevan into Armenia.

Neander: Your famous Armenian compatriot, the world chess champion Garri Kasparov, has always been very optimistic about glasnost and perestroyka, and has always stressed that he is a passionate supporter of Gorbachev. Is his optimism at all justified?

Ayrikyan: I never shared this optimism, but almost all of the Armenian people were as optimistic as Kasparov—until half a year ago. Now there are hardly any optimists in Armenia.

Neander: Do you consider an Armenian government-in-exile somewhere abroad conceivable?

Ayrikyan: I do not think that is possible. Actually, we never wanted such a thing. What I can conceive of is a genuine Armenian government—for the time being, perhaps as a sort of parallel government. That is really possible in Armenia today, as long as the return to Stalinism has not taken place. Do not forget—the Karabakh committees assumed this role for a certain period of time.

'Political Day' Addresses Conference Decisions

NC1108124188 Yerevan Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] The weekly political day devoted to the question of implementing the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference was held in the republic yesterday. Members and candidate members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, members of the auditing commission of the Armenian Communist Party, deputies of the USSR and Armenian Supreme Soviets, and members of the propaganda group of the CPSU Central Committee who are in Armenia held meetings with labor collectives and party, Soviet, and economic aktivs of the various rayons. The participants in the political day focused their attention on questions relating to the forthcoming crucial electoral campaign in the party organizations. Measures were approved for improving the state of affairs in various spheres of social life. Concrete proposals were made for accelerating socioeconomic development and the consolidation of [words indistinct].

Armenian-Language School Organized in Moscow

LD1108210488 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Moscow, 11 Aug (TASS)—TASS correspondent Ruben Shirinyan reports:

An Armenian-language Sunday school is to be organized in Moscow. Registration of students has already begun—anyone who wishes to can join. The school will be

located in one of the buildings of the permanent mission of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers at the USSR Council of Ministers. [passage omitted]

The creation of an Armenian-language school in Moscow, and consequently of an Armenian cultural center in the Soviet capital, where more than 40,000 Armenians live, will be a specific contribution to the implementation of the resolutions of the 19th all-union party conference "on relations between nationalities." This document provides, in particular, for the creation of conditions so that nationalities living outside the territories assigned to them by the state have greater opportunities to satisfy their national cultural needs, especially in education, contacts, folk art, and the creation of centers of national culture.

Azerbaijan Education Ministry Reorganized
NC1208064588 Baku Domestic Service in Russian 0347 GMT 12 Aug 88

[From the "Republican Press Review"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet has decreed the formation of a Union-Republican Ministry of National Education of the Azerbaijani SSR and the abolition the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Ministry of Education, and the State Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR for Professional-Technical Education. A decree from the Presidium of the Republic's Supreme Soviet appoints Comrade Muslim Radzhab Ogly Mamedov as minister of national education. The papers publish a short biography of Comrade Mamedov.

Vorotnikov Chairs RSFSR Council Session
PM1108140288 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Unnamed "IZVESTIYA special correspondent" report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The routine RSFSR Council of Ministers session examined measures to improve the land reclamation condition of irrigated land in the Volga region and the North Caucasus.

It was noted that Russia's main area of irrigated fields—3.6 million hectares—is concentrated in these two economic regions. But its potential is far from fully exploited. The yield of agricultural crops is increasing only slowly.

The main reason is the low technical standard of many irrigation systems and their unsatisfactory condition. By the beginning of this year 600,000 hectares were salty and swampy, and large areas need comprehensive modernization and an improvement in water supplies. The lack of drainage and collecting reservoirs in a number of areas of irrigated farming leads to the rapid rise of ground water, which causes salination, the spread of swampy conditions, and the loss of the land from agricultural rotation.

These and other shortcomings resulted from serious errors by union and republican Ministries of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Gosagroprom and Gosplan, and local soviet and economic organs in resolving the tasks of developing irrigated farming.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that the noted shortcomings be eliminated, that in the course of the drafting of economic and social development plans provision be made for the priority allocation of capital investments and material and technical resources to the implementation of work on the comprehensive modernization and technical upgrading of irrigation systems, and that everything be done to increase the effectiveness of their utilization substantially in the near future.

Other questions were also examined.

The session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Razumovskiy Attends Moscow Sports Meeting
LD1108203488 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] A festive session devoted to All-Union Physical Culturalists' Day took place in Moscow's Rossiya concert hall today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Razumovskiy, well-known Soviet sports veterans, Olympic and world championship winners, and representatives of physical culture societies. [passage omitted]

Ministry Officials Jailed for Passing 'Secret'
PM1208083188 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 32, 6-12 Aug 88 (Signed to Press 4 Aug 88) p 7

[Untitled, unattributed report under the rubric "USSR KGB Reports and Comments"]

[Text] In 1987 the USSR KGB put a stop to the illegal activity of V.G. Yefremov, an employee of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, and V.M. Komukhin, a worker at a USSR Light Industry Ministry enterprise, who entered into a criminal compact with the Dutch businessman Mutsayers [name as published] and passed commercial information constituting an official secret to the foreigner for reward. The investigation established that the Soviet side subsequently suffered considerable loss of foreign currency when concluding a trade contract.

The Moscow City Court heard the criminal case against Yefremov and Komukhin 8 July this year, found them guilty of crimes under Articles 76 (1) (transmission of information constituting an official secret to foreign organizations), 170 (abuse of official position), 173 (acceptance of bribes), and 175 (official forgery) of the RSFSR Criminal Code, and sentenced them to 7 and 5 years deprivation of freedom, respectively, with confiscation of property. Interlocutory orders have been issued to the organizations where they worked about measures to be taken to eliminate the causes and conditions which contributed to the crime.

Corruption, Theft in Cooperatives Exposed

PM1108153188 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Aug 88 p 6

[Article by TASS correspondent L. Kislinskaya and TRUD special correspondent S. Snegirev under the "Food for Thought" rubric: "Is It All Due to the Cooperative?"]

[Text] Moscow—Never before in the practice of the Moscow Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration Investigations Administration has there been a criminal case like this one.

This is how events developed. One hot day in June the leadership of the Soviet-U.S. joint enterprise "Dialog," which specialized in the manufacture of computer equipment, contacted the Internal Affairs Main Administration. The fact was that it had concluded a contract with the "Sadovod" and "Sputnik" cooperatives for the construction of production premises for its own use. The outlay was calculated, an estimate was prepared.... But the costs seemed considerable—R2 million were demanded in advance payment alone. But the customers clearly hesitated at the last moment and instead they gave the cooperatives approximately one-fourth of the promised advance payment. Time passed but the "subcontractors" were in no hurry to report on the course of the construction work. Then "Dialog" itself surveyed the construction work, which had hardly begun. It transpired that out of the money already paid only R14,000 had been used. Where was the rest? Apparently, R410,000 had been paid into "Sputnik's" current account while cooperative leader I. Agaronyants had paid a further R90,000 into...his own savings account. A similar operation had been conducted by "Sadovod's" chairman, A. Khabarov. It was only then that the joint enterprise's leadership felt uneasy and began to seek justice from the "enterprising" cooperatives. One can only wonder at their shortsighted and casual approach. After all, even before the conclusion of the contract they did not trouble to find out that the "subcontractors" did not even have the necessary facilities for carrying out large-scale construction work—one cooperative specializes in the construction of summer houses, the other concentrates on the interiors....

It turned out that our "heroes" were already known to the militia workers. A short while before these events the city's Administration for the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation received a call from the "Kontakt" cooperative, which had concluded a contract with the "Vtoroy Chasovoy Zavod" association, which had begun modernizing three of its facilities. That was when the names Agaronyants and Khabarov first surfaced: While at the same time heading their own "firms," they were also registered as...ordinary workers not only of each other's cooperative but of this one, too. So "Kontakt" gave them R29,000 and entrusted Agaronyants and Khabarov to direct work at the sites. Imagine the indignation of the cooperative's workers when it became clear that those who had done the modernization work allegedly under the leadership of the newly fledged "work superintendents" had received practically no money. An audit confirmed the fraud and the materials are being examined. Criminal proceedings are being instituted. By now Agaronyants has already appropriated R180,000 from various unduly trusting clients....

That, in brief, is the preamble to the case. To that one can perhaps add the restaurant bills which for some reason Agaronyants kept. From February through May more than R1,500 was spent on sumptuous repasts. He provided himself with expensive radio equipment at "Sputnik's" expense. He was driven to public eating houses by a chauffeur hired by the cooperative who had received R3,000 in advance payment....

But let us leave the details of their life of luxury to the investigative organs and ask the following questions: What happens if a "private firm" goes bankrupt? How are the clients then compensated for their losses? The answers to these questions, unfortunately, are not to be found in the Law on the Cooperative System. Furthermore, a whole series of cooperatives have absolutely no accounting procedures and there is total confusion in the financial documentation. When Agaronyants' home was searched, for example, whole stacks of accounts and payments records were discovered bearing workers' signatures but with no amounts entered—full scope for the imagination!

There are many questions. For instance, how can a man work for two, three, or more cooperatives at the same time? How could it have been that the director of a food store in the capital was also a meat shipper in the neighboring shashlik cooperative?

...During the investigation Khabarov, the remorseful leader of the "Sadovod" cooperative, just could not explain sensibly how Agaronyants had managed to embroil him in the "Dialog" adventure. Agaronyants himself does not even feel it necessary to attend the interrogations. Investigator M. Konstantinova has been receiving ominous warnings from him to the effect that

he will only deal with her through the party organs and the USSR MVD because her interference in the cooperative's affairs clearly threatens to "undermine Soviet-U.S. relations...."

The Moscow Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration Investigations Administration has gathered a good many facts which show that other cooperatives (which are undoubtedly compromising a good cause) have spawned a whole series of law breakers. Some, for example, violate the principles of socialist distribution because the profit that they receive does not match either the quality or the quantity of the labor that they have invested. And some cooperatives have gone bankrupt still owing the state several hundred thousand rubles.

"I can cite you a number of such examples," Colonel of Militia A. Alekseyev, chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration Investigations Administration, said. "Under an agreement on advance payment, the USSR Union of Artists Board paid the 'Progress' cooperative R35,000 to restore the union's building on Gogol Boulevard. And even though the money appears as payment for work completed, in reality it has not been done. Criminal proceedings have been instituted.

"The 'Vega' cooperative in Voskresensk, Moscow Oblast, went into liquidation owing the All-Union Institute of the Food Industry a debt of R42,000."

The unsatisfactory state of bookkeeping in cooperatives is alarming. The "recommendations" prepared by the relevant ministries contain no provisions on monitoring the accounts by the guarantor enterprises. Taking advantage of this lack of control, most of these cooperatives have been hiding their profit.

The story could end here perhaps; the plot has been unfolded and commentaries provided.... But a sense of anxiety stops us: As the cooperative movement, which the country needs so much, grows, might new types of criminal activity committed by the "cooperative swindlers" not also appear and flourish? How can this be prevented? Undoubtedly, legal and economic methods of influence must play their part, as must the precise monitoring of cooperatives' profit, the establishment of order in financial documentation, and so forth. But there is another obvious fact: The broad support that is now being given to cooperative members must not be allowed to become virtually a maternal protection when the "child" is spoiled for the sake of a quiet life.... Is that not why certain dubious individuals who, in their previous work in the "state sector" earned an unenviable reputation and were sometimes even fired for idling and shirking, are so easily infiltrating the cooperatives and setting up their own "firms"? Is that not why certain criminals hiding from justice are using the cooperatives as a screen to legalize themselves in this cocksure manner? (It transpired, for example, that some members of the "Zoorservis" cooperative were under all-union investigation for previous crimes—taking bribes). It is not hard to guess what direction these people will take in this new mass movement—nothing but personal enrichment. By hook or by crook....

Total licence, a lack of control, loopholes of all kinds.... A crack, a network of cracks, and then the wall collapses.... Are we exaggerating? Quite possibly. But if this new only recently born venture shows symptoms of an old and long-studied disease, it is better to treat it at once, isn't it? Otherwise.... We know what this may lead to.

Workers, Leaders Polled on Restructuring

PM1108134788 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 32, 6-12 Aug (Signed to Press 4 Aug 88) pp 1, 2

[Report on statement by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Ivanov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute: "How Is Restructuring Progressing?"; boldface as published—first paragraph is ARGUMENTY I FAKTY introduction]

[Text] **This is a question of interest to all at present. But who can provide an exhaustive answer? After all, each one of us experiences and appraises restructuring differently. A comprehensive picture of restructuring emerges from an analysis of all our opinions, assessments, and perceptions. This research is the province of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute. We asked Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Ivanov, director of the institute, to describe the objectives and results of this research.**

We are studying the course of restructuring according to the monitoring principle, in other words by sociological observation on the basis of information obtained at certain time intervals. Our first poll was conducted in 1987 and covered 120 of the country's largest enterprises. We polled 11,400 persons. The second stage of monitoring was implemented in 1988. There was a total of 11,181 respondents (persons who replied to questions), including workers, members of engineering and technical staff, employees, and leaders of different ranks.

What is the purpose of this periodical collection and analysis of sociological data on restructuring?

Investigating the essence of the changes taking place in the country and bringing to light the new problems and contradictions generated by restructuring and the factors either promoting or hindering it makes it possible to overcome speculation and dogmatism in the appraisal of restructuring, on the one hand, and all kinds of groundless, hare-brained schemes and attempts to present the desirable as real, on other other. It is our duty to stand firmly on the ground of actual facts, no matter how bitter and undesirable they might be at times. This was also said at the 19th party conference.

Furthermore, a comparison of data obtained at different times makes it possible to perceive the dynamics of the process of restructuring.

And so, what are the results?

The following answers (expressed as a percentage of those polled) were obtained in reply to the first question asked of respondents: **"What is your personal opinion regarding the need for the restructuring now under way in the country?"**:

	1987	1988
1. This is an extremely necessary measure, called for by the objective state of affairs	86.4	80.6
2. This is a useful, but objectively not so necessary measure	7.8	10.1
3. I see no particular need for restructuring	1.4	3.5
4. Not having given it a thought, I find it difficult to answer	1.9	3.4
5. Other	1.1	2.4

How can we explain the higher number of peoples who see no need for restructuring? One could rather assume that our awareness is being freed from unjustified hopes for speedy success in restructuring, with a more realistic approach to its specific deeds and objectives and perception of the complexity of the problems taking a firmer hold.

The distribution of answers to the next question—**"What shortcomings do you perceive at the present stage of restructuring?"**—was as follows (as a percentage of those polled):

	1987	1988
1. Conditions forcing people to restructure themselves have not been created, real restructuring is being replaced by talk about it	68.1	63.7
2. Distortion of the essence of restructuring in places, its diversion from basic strategic directions	25.1	23.6
3. Deliberate discrediting of the course of restructuring	3.9	4.5
4. Other	2.9	8.2

As you can see, the number of answers pointing out attempts to replace work on restructuring with talk about it has increased compared with 1987 [as published]. This is obviously a real danger. It is, however, possible that this assessment—a manifestation of so-called "perception fatigue"—refers to the information on restructuring.

More people than on the first occasion [as published] named the distortion of the essence of restructuring, the deviation from strategy, and even its discrediting among the shortcomings apparent at the present stage. This is obviously the effect of the unwillingness by some cadres to implement restructuring in line with its true objectives and tasks.

It is natural that the course of restructuring has to be affected by the new labor remuneration system. In this context we asked the following question: **"How do you assess the effectiveness of measures to improve labor remuneration and their influence on boosting workers' interest in end results?"** We received the following answers (as a percentage of those polled):

	1987	1988
1. These measures are very effective	9.8	15.0
2. Their effectiveness is insignificant	17.2	29.6
3. I have experienced no change in the labor remuneration system	61.1	31.5
4. The effect of changes has been for the worse	2.5	13.9

There has been an increase in the number of those who have been affected by the new labor remuneration system and those who have not felt major improvements. Negative assessments are perfectly logical at the present stage. The old mechanism, which made it possible to obtain unearned incomes, is being abolished.

Labor productivity growth is a most important indicator of the effectiveness of restructuring.

The following question was asked as part of the monitoring poll: **"Are you confident that labor productivity could increase 5-6 percent in the next few years?"** The answers were (as percentage of those polled):

	1987	1988
1. Yes, I am confident	18.9	11
2. This is possible, provided there is success in overcoming inertia and implementing planned measures	62.7	67.3
3. I doubt the feasibility of the task	11.5	19.5
4. I find it difficult to reply	2.6	2.1

What is emerging is a more realistic appraisal of this issue, already based on practical experience.

How does public opinion appraise the changes which have taken place in the economic and social spheres of society during the past year?(as a percentage of those polled)

In the economic sphere:	
1. Significant successes have been achieved	2.7
2. Certain successes have been achieved	42.5
3. Virtually nothing has been achieved	34.6

In the economic sphere:	
1. Significant successes have been achieved	2.7
2. Certain successes have been achieved	42.5
4. The situation has even deteriorated	8.8
5. I find it difficult to answer	11.4
In the social policy sphere:	
1. Significant successes have been achieved	4.7
2. Certain successes have been achieved	51.6
3. Virtually nothing has been achieved	31.7
4. The situation has even deteriorated	3.6

These appraisals reflect the real contradictions at the present transitional stage of restructuring. It is clear that it has still not produced positive results everywhere. But there have been changes, and hence the majority of positive appraisals.

The democratization of management and the involvement of members of the collective in real participation in its affairs play a decisive role in the implementation of restructuring.

In this context the answers to the question **"How do you assess the effectiveness of the activity of collective self-management organs (labor collective councils, shop and team councils, and so on)?"** are of major interest. The answers are (as a percentage of those polled):

1. They work very actively	2.7
2. They are still not fully effective	52.6
3. The elected councils are inactive	18.3
4. We have no collective self-management organs	11.1
5. I cannot say, since I do not know	15.3

Evidently, these assessments can be attributed to the fact that only a short period of time has elapsed since the coming into force of the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) which encourages the development of self-management principles in labor collectives.

It is well known that restructuring was started from the top. But only universal support can make it successful. It can be implemented only by being adopted by the whole people and by each individual. Today we have every reason to claim that restructuring has brought millions of Soviet people into its orbit. They take part in it with, of course, different degrees of activeness, interest, and results.

This can be seen from the answers to the question **"Have you noticed in your collective any enhancement of the workers' activeness, initiative, and interest in the enterprise's affairs?"** (as a percentage of those polled):

1. Yes, quite substantial	3.2
2. Yes, there has been a certain enhancement of activeness	46.2
3. No, there has been virtually no enhancement	41.7
4. I find it difficult to answer	7.4

The answers show that the reserves are still great. Judging by everything, there are still a large number of collectives where people's activeness and interest in restructuring have not yet been enhanced.

Scholars Urge Dialogue on Socialism

LD1108114188 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—Soviet scholars, members of the Moscow branch of the USSR Philosophical Society, urged exponents of different concepts of socialism to extend a joint political dialogue.

"We want to involve in an exchange of ideas politologists advocating different concepts of socialism, including non-Marxist ones," one of the authors of the appeal Yevgeniy Troitskiy, PhD, told TASS. He said further that such contacts would help extend the scope of theoretical research, overcome dogmatism and promote the mutual enrichment of different directions of the socialist theory.

Troitskiy said that the Soviet scholars offered as the first step of such international cooperaiton to publish a study on various concepts of socialism. An international discussion on the problems of socialism could be held within the framework of traditional conferences "December meetings", organised by the Moscow branch of the USSR Philosophical Society. Such meetings have been held in Moscow since 1983. They are attended by representatives of academic institutes and major educational establishments.

Further on 5 Aug MVD Collegium Meeting

PM1208095188 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Aug 88 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Ensuring Law and Order"]

[Text] The expanded session of the USSR MVD Collegium held 5 August defined the main tasks for the ministry's activity: Using as a basis the decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum to perform work more actively, extensively, and profoundly on the restructuring of the MVD organs, to step up the effectiveness of operational service activity, to ensure the inviolability of legality and law and order, and to guarantee the protection of the rights and interests of the individual, society, and the state.

A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, who delivered a report, said that during the time of stagnation crime in the country reached record indicators—over 2 million recorded crimes. Since the 27th CPSU Congress the renewal of the moral-political atmosphere has made it possible to remove a quite substantial stratum of crime. The number of murders, manifestations of hooliganism, and crimes committed in a state of drunkenness has fallen by nearly one third. But the effectiveness of the struggle against the dangerous social disease of crime is so far being increased only slowly.

The report and speeches noted that the formation of a socialist legal state obliges us to fundamentally renew the arsenal of forms and methods of the struggle against crime and to lend it a new qualitative level—a truly statewide and nationwide level. The activity of social preventive work for law violations must be stepped up more actively and purposefully. The sphere of criminal punishment has already been substantially narrowed. Over 6 months 227,000 lawbreakers were subjected to social influence. The number of those sentenced to terms in labor colonies was reduced by nearly one third. In just 1.5 years over 990,000 people have been released, including 93,000 under the amnesty.

V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.S. Pavlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR prosecutor general; and S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, took part in the work of the collegium.

TRUD on 'Disorganization' in Fighting Fires

PM1208084488 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 9 August carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by correspondent V. Pavlenko entitled "Not All the Fault of the Elements." Carried under the "Emergency Situation" rubric and datelined Tyumen Oblast, the article notes that since the spring there have been 2,590 forest and tundra fires and that according to "preliminary figures" at least 46 forests have been affected and 26,000 hectares of pastureland for deer have been burned. "The fire-affected area is already more than three times greater than that in 1984, the worst year for fire damage." The article describes the efforts of a team of ordinary workers sent to fight fires. One worker says: "There were no forest fire-fighting specialists with us. We couldn't tell from aerial observations which way the fire was moving. We had no radio transmitter. We were soon exhausted. We were equipped mainly with spades and axes, and as for food we had nothing apart from a tin of stew per man a day. We had nothing in which to carry water for tea!" The author claims that the situation in Sovetskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and Kondinskiy Rayons, where the situation is "especially difficult," is marked by the same features: "disorganization, delay, uncoordinated actions, incomprehensible indfference, and sometimes simple unwillingness to make even the slightest effort to avert the approaching danger." Pavlenko notes that the forestry protection service's warnings on fires have gone largely unheeded and states that the "indifference of oil workers to the forests surrounding their oilfield facilities is simply appalling." He cites "specialists of the oblast's forestry administration" who blame oil and gas workers for the destruction of tens of thousands of hectares of forest around Uray, Nyagan, Nefteyugansk, Langepas, Nizhnevartovsk, and Raduzhnyy. Pavlenko states: "It is characteristic that the greater the disorganization and delay, the more excuses you hear." He cites ispolkom leaders in Uray, Sovetskiy, and Nyagan, who claim that "the weather is to blame" for the fact that the fires are continuing. "Some people seem to hope that they can pin much of it on the elements. No, it isn't all the fault of the elements." The article concludes by calling for the appropriate measures to be taken to rectify matters.

Use of Siberian Convict Labor Examined

PM1108150788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 3

[Second part of three-part article by special correspondent Leonid Shinkarev: "The Zone. As Per Plan Paragraphs"]

[Text] Anyone who has not been in this pitiful world fenced off by barbed wire can have an inkling of its daily routine either from thrillers or from memoirs. But even those who have experienced life and work in bondage would find it hard to define the position of the correctional system in our economic structure.

Enterprises under the Main Administration for Correctional Affairs constitute a major production complex. The Gosplan and the Ministry of Finance focus attention on its performance. "If someone escapes from the colony I might be demoted, but if the convicts do not fulfill the production plan I would lose my job," I was told by the chief of one of Siberia's largest correctional labor colonies.

There were instances in the history of industrialization when places for deprivation of freedom were established simultaneously with the siting of new production units in Siberia and the Far East, especially when ambitious construction projects were involved. In its turn, the availability of a "special contingent" newly released from somewhere accelerated the implementation of projects which had not even been subjected to full economic scrutiny at the time. In 1932, when the construction of the White Sea Canal was nearing completion and there was nothing on which to employ the army of convicts, it was decided to build the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad. The very first booklet about the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, published in 1937 ("printed in 50 numbered copies"), emphasized: "The practical implementation of this construction project of awe-inspiring magnitude and supreme difficulty has been assigned to the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs headed by Stalinist People's Commissar Comrade Yezhov, beloved by the whole people."

Under the leadership of Stalinist people's commissars, the camp inmates built railroads (Tayshet-Lena, Izvestkovaya-Urgal, Bam-Tynda, and between Komsomolsk-na-Amure and Sovetskaya Gavan), built Magadan, Angarsk, Norilsk, and Tayshet, extracted half of all the gold and one-third of all the platinum during the war, and felled timber in the backwoods of the north.

Even today convicts participate in the construction of many enterprises in the east of the country. They fell and process timber in the Siberian taiga and work in industrial enterprises, the construction industry, and agriculture. Following morning roll call in the open square, detachments of convicts are either marched outside the production zone fence or are loaded in the backs of trucks—known as meat wagons—and driven outside the zone to their place of work. A plywood shield above the colony gate reads: "Remember, and tell others: Honest labor is the path home!"

But it is not in every colony that labor is possible. Irkutsk Oblast had nothing on which to employ thousands of convicts in 1984-1985. Strapping guys with bulging biceps knitted string shopping bags, sewed cloth sacks, and glued envelopes. Having no employment in a colony is dangerous from all points of view. It deprives convicts of an opportunity to earn something, makes it more difficult to meet their family maintenance payments, and negates the administration's educational efforts. I was told by colony chiefs, especially in colonies away from industrial centers, how they have to roam the oblast in search of work for their "residents."

Women undergoing treatment at the No 1 Occupational Therapy Rehabilitation Center in Omsk work in two shifts sewing padded clothing at the sewn goods factory. There are no jobs for many of them. Some operations are performed by six instead of three. They earn half what they could. There is dissatisfaction, the situation gets tense. And what sort of women are they? There are 286 repeat convicts, 338 deprived of parental rights. A banner above the factory entrance reads: "Fulfilling the state plan is the patriotic duty of everyone undergoing treatment." But how can they perform their patriotic duty? It was only the 1987 amnesty that helped to somehow bring the number of women in the rehabilitation center in line with the number of jobs in the factory.

There are manpower shortages in many correctional labor colonies.

Last year Omsk's No 6 (Intensified Regime) Colony was assigned a plan based on a certain quantity of people, but they are far fewer today. The inmates here are murderers, violent criminals, robbers, and burglars—one ought to feel pleased that there are fewer of them today. But this is a calamity for the colony's administration. The colony failed to meet its commodity output plan for the first quarter of this year. V. Klokov, chief of the correctional labor colony, is dispirited: "What am I to do, put up posters on Siberia's fences: 'Convicts Required'?...."

The situation in Omsk Oblast is aggravated by the fact that, as an experiment, since April this year enterprises under correctional labor institutions have switched to full economic accountability and self-financing. Everything here is like in the national economy apart from, of course, payments for labor resources. Profit remains the source for forming economic incentives funds (a sizeable proportion of the profit is paid into the state budget), but how easy is it to work in a new fashion when you do not know how many workers you will have tomorrow and who will be brought to the colony? If you suddenly receive sick or weak people or invalids—forget all about the plan!

But even when the colony is up to its full complement, it is not always possible to organize labor to make it a school for re-education. A surplus or shortage of manpower alike force correctional labor colony administrations to commit breaches of the regime and make themselves dependent on the convicts just for the sake of fulfilling the plan.

The administration itself is not interested in breaches of procedures in the treatment of convicts. During the years of contact with them, colony inmates are quite well informed about every "citizen chief" and even his family affairs. They divide members of the colony administration into two classes—"people" and "nonpeople." As soon as some controller (they were formerly known as supervisors) behaves "crudely," as they would later explain, this would be notified to all detachments and the culprit would be in trouble. As for production relations, they represent a sphere where the administration itself is forced to commit breaches.

But what is to be done when there is a manpower shortage and the plan has to be fulfilled? The convicts have to be asked to work longer than is required, and the administration makes itself dependent on them and makes concessions instead of applying the law. The output production plan, often unrelated to the actual daily availability of manpower, creates a tense and nervous atmosphere in colonies.

A desire to put on a display of assiduity and diligence at any cost is fatal in all spheres of the economy. But in the correctional system, where the labor collective can find itself defenseless in the face of pressure on its position, administrative edict methods can produce especially serious consequences.

Scientific and technical progress has virtually bypassed the enterprises under correctional labor institutions. Their extensive development was attributed to the huge manpower surplus in colonies during the seventies and early eighties. Today's difficulties are the heavy legacy of years past.

"When it comes to disorganization, it's almost like being free," the convicts grin, meaning the breakdowns in deliveries of raw materials or components, the obsolete

equipment, the lack of spare parts. The capital-labor ratio is 80 percent lower than in similar enterprises in the national economy. Labor productivity is one-third lower. But while lower earnings would be the worst consequence of this in the world at large, the situation in the colonies is different. The convicts' earnings are subject to a 50-percent deduction for institutional maintenance, and deductions are also made for family maintenance payments or property damage judgments, as well as for their food and clothing in the colony. If convicts fail to earn anything due to causes beyond their control, mass disturbances are likely to occur in the zone and soldiers may have to be brought in.

Meanwhile, the utilization of convicts' labor cannot be described as effective. If, for example, a dozen skilled motor mechanics end up in a colony where furniture is assembled, they will spend 2-3 months being trained in their new craft rather than being put to work where their skills could be applied. "Would it not make sense to use these motor mechanics to set up a colony workshop for the maintenance of state-owned and private vehicles? Think how convenient this would be for your city." I said at one of the correctional labor colonies. "Of course it could be done," the chiefs replied, "but we are not allowed to."

Convicts (subject to a differentiated approach toward them) could assemble dacha huts and baths, make garden tools or iron stoves, and so on. Hospitals in small provincial cities are short of attendants. So many women sentenced for either reckless actions or for economic, official, and other suchlike crimes are, as it is said here, firmly on the path toward correction and have already earned the right to move unescorted outside the zone, and they would be willing and able to do some work not only as hospital attendants but even as laundry workers, dishwashers, and cleaners. The colony in Zima (Irkutsk Oblast) takes in linen to be laundered under contract with the city consumer services combine. Everyone gains: The combine fulfills the citizens' orders, and the convicts have work and earn something.

Therefore, it can be done!

And who knows, if the colonies started setting up something like artel workshops (bootmakers, or cabinetmakers, or tinsmiths for example) capable of doing their jobs subject to the inevitable regime restrictions, this path may offer new opportunities for combining the interests of society and of the convicts.

Many unskilled people in the colonies would like to learn a trade which could subsequently help them to stand on their own feet and keep their families. But the Irkutsk correctional labor colonies employ thousands of able-bodied men on assembling radio receiver components, a job traditionally done by women in enterprises. Convicts are kept in this job for 5-8 years. You can understand their dismay—where will they work once they are released?

We get worried when those who are released are not given jobs and are reluctantly allocated places in hostels. This leads to new criminal actions and a return to the colony. There would be fewer such cases if correctional labor colonies were to help convicts acquire a trade, thus giving them a better chance of being taken on by a modern enterprise.

The breeze of restructuring has brought an innovation to correctional labor colonies. Since January 1988, 52 of the country's colonies have been conducting an experiment involving workday credits. If a convict overfulfills production norms, observes the regime, and is active in the colony's life, he may be credited with 4 days for every 3 days worked, or 3 days for every 2 days worked, or even 2 days for every 1 day worked. Provided he serves at least one-third of his sentence, he could either be released or serve the remainder of his sentence in less severe conditions.

A similar experiment was conducted in the fifties but came to nothing. Inveterate criminals held sway over the other convicts who did the work while the "godfathers" were credited with the results. It was they who were credited with workdays, it was they who were released ahead of time. This created a breeding ground for conflicts and crimes among convicts.

Today everyone's labor is strictly monitored. And even though nobody can give 100-percent guarantees against abuse, now it is hard for someone to profit at the team's expense. Foremen keep daily records of everyone's work. The results are announced to the detachment.

The experiment is also being conducted in seven colonies in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Accompanied by Colonel of Internal Services S. Kozel, chief of the kray's Correctional Labor Institutions Administration, I visited the No 6 Strict Regime Correctional Labor Colony. Here there is work for everyone: The production zone manufactures furniture, assembles hull sections for river barges, and manufactures stoppers for pharmaceutical containers. The convicts work on contract, form teams, and object whenever they are offered a slow worker. About 200 people were released during the first quarter ahead of time on account of workday credits. If matters continue this way, the colony might release 10-15 percent of its convicts this year.

But the good intention aiso has aspects which were not taken into account by the correctional labor system innovators. Take two people who have been sentenced. One gets 3 years for paying bribes when his daughter was being admitted to an institute. In poor health, weak, and stooped, he just about copes with the plan and has to serve every single day of his sentence. The other killed someone in a brawl for refusing to give him a fiver to buy a bottle. Sentenced to 6 years. The murderer is young and healthy, his sleep is not disturbed by nightmares, he easily overfulfills the norms, and he is credited with 2

days for every 1 day. And in 3 years' time they will leave the colony together.... In my view, this is an instance when justice ought to hide its face in shame.

The RSFSR Correctional Labor Code (Article 7) lists observance of regime, socially beneficial labor, educational work, and training as the basic means for re-education. But the situation which has actually developed means that labor is supreme among all other interests, regardless of its correctional effect but only for the sake of the colony administration's main headache today—the plan! People can be taken to task about the plan today, while the results of educational work take a few years to develop. Even occupational therapy rehabilitation centers are considered in places as workforce pools rather than as treatment institutions, even though the inmates are alcoholics and not criminals.

And what will happen with Omsk Oblast's correctional labor colony enterprises which, as already mentioned, were transferred to full economic accountability and self-financing in April 1988? Given the current supply of raw and other materials and so on, given the fluctuating workforce, will their leaders be able to meet the demands of Article 37 of the RSFSR Correctional Labor Code to the effect that "production and economic activity in correctional labor institutions must be subordinated to their basic task—to correct and re-educate convicts?"

Despite the law's demands, the convicts' production activity still remains a matter of priority, with educational tasks subordinated to it. A colony's leadership would have no hesitation in canceling any political education event if the plan is in jeopardy.

If a convict has a trade, works well, and the fulfillment of targets depends on him, a colony's chief is not too interested in releasing him ahead of time. On the contrary, he would take advantage of any opportunity to keep such a man a little longer. There are plenty of convenient excuses—a button missing from the padded jacket, boots not polished....

But where there is a manpower surplus, the colony administration would be quite happy to release careless workers ahead of time.... In this way, economic interests clash with the interests of convicts' re-education.

A detachment of people in padded jackets marches across the zone. Above them there is a banner with the following inscription: "Mom weeps at night when she looks at your photo. She can hardly cope with us, and you are still away. Forgive the scribbled letter, daddy. I can't restrain my tears...."

A touching attempt by the colony administration to appeal to convicts' emotions and turn their thoughts in the direction of homes and families. It would be good if, in addition to all this, work were done to draft regulations governing enterprises sited in places for deprivation of freedom, laying down the principles of labor and production relations for this group of enterprises—a special category but still state-owned—where our people work.

Causes for 1933 Ukraine Famine Discussed

AU1108145788 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 6 Aug 88 p 2

[Discussion on the history of the Communist Party in the Ukraine, conducted by M. Panchuk, professor and doctor of historical sciences; S. Dibrova, candidate of historical sciences; and V. Desyatnikov, head of the Propaganda Department in the RADYANSKA UKRAINA editorial board and chairman of the discussion: "In the Struggle for Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The period from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, examined during this discussion, was very complex for the activity of the Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine as a combat detachment of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks). Highly important tasks were being accomplished. Millions of people were persistently and creatively building a new life. [passage omitted]

Chairman: The newspaper's editorial board has received many letters from readers asking about the present evaluation of the collectivization. The sharpest questions are: Was the collectivization necessary, and what were the causes of the 1933 famine. What could you say about that?

M. Panchuk: These questions are very complex indeed, and require a well-substantiated analysis. To start with, let us touch upon the prospects for agrarian development. It is to be stated immediately that in 1925 agriculture reached its prewar level. [passage omitted]

The 16th Conference of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) found it necessary to unite 18-20 percent of holdings in kolkhozes by the end of the first 5-year period, and to encompass, with all forms of cooperation, 85 percent of holdings. [passage omitted]

Chairman: This was, so to say, all theory. But how was it in practice?

M. Panchuk: The point is that there are reasons to interpret the decisions of the 16th party conference as a certain and temporary concession to those persons in the Politburo of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), and in the upper echelon of power as a whole, who opposed the forced pace of industrialization and collectivization. [passage omitted]

The political turn, combined with the wide application of repressive measures to the peasants, caused a serious divergence within the leading nucleus of the Communist Party as early as during the 1929 grain procurement campaign. A bitter struggle developed between the majority of the Politburo of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks), headed by I.V. Stalin, and N.I. Bukharin's group over the ways of switching the peasantry over to the tracks of socialism. Stalin's directives were opposed by three out of the nine Politburo members at the time: N.I. Bukharin, A.I. Rykov, and M.P. Tomskiy.

The turn toward forced collectivization, brought about by Stalin's position, began as early as the summer of 1929. In this respect, the November (1929) Central Committee plenum of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) was of crucial importance. This policy was sanctioned by the 5 January 1930 Central Committee decision of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) "On the pace of collectivization and the state measures to assist collectivization." In practice, the forced pace resulted everywhere in violation of the Leninist principles of treating the peasants. Entire oblasts and regions developed competitions to complete the collectivization ahead of schedule.

Chairman: And how were these problems settled in our republic?

S. Dibrova: The Ukraine was not an exception. Whereas the share of holdings collectivized by 20 January 1930 amounted to 15.4 percent, a month later it went up to 51.1 percent, and by 1 March to 62.8 percent. It is not difficult to see how things were going on at such a pace early in 1930. And when one considers, in addition, the action taken against the kulak at that time, the situation in the countryside as a whole will become quite obvious. The number of kulak holdings expropriated before June 1930 reached 90,000 (during the collectivization the total came close to 200,000). The expropriation was frequently regarded as the main line of party policy in the countryside, and was used to intimidate the mid-level peasant.

Chairman: Of course, the methods applied during the collectivization did not vanish into thin air.

S. Dibrova: Far from fostering productive forces, the changes that collectivization brought about in the countryside aggravated the difficulties. The new kolkhoz system was seriously harmed by the bureaucratic, predominantly violent methods of leadership. This was convincingly demonstrated during the 1931 and 1932 grain procurement campaigns.

Chairman: Was this also accountable for the 1933 famine?

M. Panchuk: This dramatic subject has a wider aspect. But it is a fact: In February and March 1933, the increasingly acute food problems were established in 738 localities of 139 Ukrainian rayons with 11,062 famine-stricken families. In February and the first 10 days of March 1,487 persons died, and 17,308 fell gravely ill. The food situation in Dnepropetrovsk, Kiev, Donetsk, and Vinnitsa Oblasts proved to be particularly complex. [passage omitted]

The dramatic situation that emerged in the Ukrainian countryside in 1933 and the repressive measures applied both to the Communists and the kolkhoz peasants for failing to fulfill the grain procurement plan had a paralyzing impact on a significant part of the republic's party and administrative leadership, which proved to be unable to convince Stalin of the need to immediately change the anti-Leninist policy with regard to the peasantry and to stop grain procurements by force. [passage omitted]

An analysis of the situation in the republic's agriculture cannot be complete if it does not take into account the measures taken by the USSR Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) to save starving people. Authorization to use the available state stocks was cabled as early as 19 February 1933. In a short time, the republic received assistance amounting to 22.9 million poods [1 pood=16.38 kilograms] of seeds, 5.1 million poods of food, and 6.3 million poods of fodder. The Central Committee of the Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine set up a centralized children's assistance fund and a network of feeding centers for children.

This assistance significantly assuaged the strain. At the same time, it convincingly refutes the allegations of bourgeois and bourgeois-nationalist Sovietologists about "the artificial character of the famine," a "genocide against the Ukrainians." Moreover, the 1933 calamity did not affect the Ukraine alone; it also struck the Volga region, the northern Caucasus, and other regions with a population of 77 million, including 30 million in the Ukraine.

Chairman: Is the number of victims of the 1933 famine known?

S. Dibrova: At present, we are unable to state the total number of victims. Such statistics do not exist in the republic's archives. There is only fragmentary data that provides no chance to see the general picture.

We have quoted above the figures for March 1933. In the subsequent months the situation did not improve. In 16 rayons of Kiev Oblast 15,858 persons died in May 1933, and 14,540 persons in the first 10 days of June. Thus far, we have not found any other figures. The point is that the 1937 census was not completed, and its data have not been elaborated. The 1928-41 data of the Ukrainian

Central Statistical Administration have not been preserved. Scientists (historians, statisticians, demographers) did not (and were unable to) study problems concerning the demographic development of the USSR in the thirties and forties. This work is in progress at present. [passage omitted]

Chairman: Our discussion shows that in recent years the scientists of the Institute of the History of the Party, under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and of scientific research institutes under the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have done a great deal to evaluate more accurately many processes, phenomena, and facts in the history of the homeland, and to examine "blank spots" in it. What are the prospects for this work? What conclusions may be drawn at the end of our discussion?

M. Panchuk: We regard this work as preparations for a new edition of "Outlines of the History of the Communist Party of the Ukraine." But the importance of this work is even greater. An analysis of historical experience accumulated by the Communist Party of the Ukraine as a detachment of the entire party makes it possible to cleanse Lenin's views on socialism of the subsequent layers connected with the dogmatic interpretation of socialism and with the simplified Stalinist version of Leninism, a version represented in the most complete manner in "A Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party (of the Bolsheviks)." In other words, this work has direct outlets to the revolutionary restructuring taking place in all spheres of our society, a restructuring that is unthinkable without taking into account the lessons of the past.

Sentences for Drug Smugglers Reported

PM1108131388 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 32, 6-12 Aug (Signed to Press 4 Aug 88) p 7

[Untitled, unattributed report under the rubric "USSR KGB Reports and Comments"]

[Text] The following were sentenced in May-June 1988 following the hearing of criminal cases for drug smuggling investigated by investigators from state security organs:

Balalola Bello [name as published], born in 1963, citizen of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and Patty Stella Mitchell, born in 1961, citizen of the Republic of Ghana, who imported into the USSR more than 14 kg of heroin in secret compartments while in transit on a flight from Delhi (India) to Cotonou (Benin), to 4 years deprivation of freedom each.

Asevedo Felipe Carrillo, born in 1949, citizen of the Republic of Peru, who imported into the USSR more than 800 grams of cocaine in a special compartment while on a transit flight from Lima (Peru) to Oslo (Norway), to 3 and ½ years deprivation of freedom.

Juan Carlos Kaseres [name as published], born in 1948, citizen of the Argentine Republic, who illegally imported into the USSR more than 4 kg of cocaine while on a transit flight from Buenos Aires (Argentina) to Paris, to 4 years deprivation of freedom.

Agricultural

Regional Harvesting Progress Reported

LD1208100288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Aug 88

[Text] According to USSR State Statistics Committee data, harvesting is further advanced than at this same time last year. For example, in the RSFSR about half the sown area has been threshed.

Harvesting progress in other republics can be gauged by the following figures: In the Ukraine grain has been threshed on 86 percent of the sown area; in Belorussia, 56 percent; in Kazakhstan, 14 percent; in Georgia, 60 percent; in Lithuania, 63 percent; in Latvia, 44 percent; in Estonia, 38 percent; and in Armenia, 14 percent.

RSFSR Grain Harvest Progress Reviewed

LD1208073388 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 88 Second Edition p 1

[Vladimir Mikhaylov article under the "Our Dialogue" rubric: "Look After Every Ear of Grain"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Let us glance at the vast area of about 66 million hectares—the grainfields of Russia. Apart from Eastern Siberia the harvest has now begun everywhere—the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are delivering the golden grain of the new harvest to the granaries. It is being produced with difficulty. Drought has scorched a considerable part of the Volga region, almost all the Urals, and the main grain regions of Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts and the Altay Kray's Barabinskaya and Kulundinskaya steppes. In the North Caucasus the grain is rich, but the heavy rain has flattened, twisted, and tangled it. In the European part of the non-Chernozem zone everything seemed to be shaping up well but ultimately the constant intense heat caused the crops considerable harm there, too.

In brief, the year has been very difficult, and about 2 weeks ago the situation was still being viewed pessimistically. It was calculated that the grain shortfall will be very large. Today's forecasts are more favorable and are based, furthermore, not only on suppositions but to a considerable extent on actual results. The plan for the sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled by Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Orel Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, and the Kalmyk ASSR. Farmers in Belgorod and Rostov are near to completing it. Much good quality grain is being produced: In Krasnodar alone they have sold around 2 million tonnes of strong and valuable wheat, and according to preliminary figures they have the highest yield—37.7 quintals per hectare—which is as much as last year.

In a word, practically all the regions subordinate to the RSFSR Gosagroprom now have a real opportunity to harvest as much grain as last fall. The situation is more difficult in the oblasts and autonomous republics under the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone Gosagroprom. Clearly they will not achieve last year's indicators, and the Orel farmers' success, it seems, will not be beaten: Only the Tula farmers will be able to compete with them, and this year the weather is playing tricks on them.

Things could be worse, however. And it is worthwhile considering why the initial forecasts were too low. Clearly, the specialists who made them were guided either from habit or caution by the state of the agro-industrial complex as it used to be. Restructuring has changed a lot. In the Kuban under the old system some of the grain would have been left in the ground, but the machine operators went back twice and three times over the same spot to gather everything that had been grown. There are many examples of such a zealous and thrifty attitude to the harvest—particularly among leasing collectives. Literally every report from the fields brings confirmation of that. The increased independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the energetic assault on command and administrative methods of management are also having a substantial positive effect which is often unexpected for many people.

"Wow," said workers of the RSFSR Gosagroprom in amazement, "for years we tried to increase the area of buckwheat but no one understood, no one seemed to receive or heed our orders but this year, bingo! 70,000 extra hectares. Material interest did the trick."

Yes, the first encouraging improvements have been made, and more and more farms are capable of countering the elements and reducing to the minimum the damage which they cause. Unfortunately there is still no uniformity in our progress, and vast territories where stagnation has still not been eliminated are lagging behind, as the present harvest shows for all to see.

Take Perm Oblast, for example. This year it is in a difficult position, and many of its rayons have been cruelly affected by the dry weather; but that has happened before, and people should be ready for it. The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Perm CPSU Obkom adopted at the end of 1986 pointed out that work is at a low level in the agro-industrial complex. It is clear now that the party obkom did not draw all the necessary conclusions from the criticism: The amount of organic fertilizer used on the fields is still extremely small, and the liming of the acidic soils which predominate in the oblast has not been organized properly.

Good weather has set in now almost everywhere, the grain is ripening earlier than usual, and compared with last year the harvest is generally proceeding much ahead of schedule. This is causing a certain complacency among many people. After all, they are beginning to deliver the rapidly ripening grain much earlier. To preserve that grain and prevent losses the pace of the harvest must be stepped up. The problem is, however, that the combine harvester's workload in most cases is still too great. In Volgograd Oblast, for example, it is 200 hectares per combine and in Saratov 190 hectares: The harvest began there back on 10 July, but it still has not been completed; a considerable proportion of the grain has been left standing too long, and thus losses are inevitable. In 10 days at least 2.5 quintals of grain are lost per hectare of overripe grain.

That is in the Volga region, where winter is still a long way off. In Siberia nature leaves so little time for the harvest that the unharvested grain may be lost to the snow. That danger exists this year, too, and is especially great in Chita Oblast, where each unit must harvest on average almost 170 hectares and in Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts where each harvest must harvest 150 hectares of early grain crops. [passage omitted]

Scientific

Icebreaker To Leave for Arctic Mission

LD1108172988 Moscow Tass in English 1349 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Leningrad August 11 TASS—The Soviet nuclear-powered icebreaker "Sibir" is to undertake a new voyage to the Artic, beyond the 85th degree of northern latitude. The icebreaker is to evacuate the personnel and equipment of the drifting scientific station "North Pole-29" which has completed its mission. The icebreaker is to sail in a few days' time from the Dickson Harbour beyond the polar circle. An expedition of scientists of the Artic and Antarctic scientific research institute left Leningrad by a special flight for Dickson this morning. The specialists are bound to provide the new high-latitude voyage with operative scientific information.

The drifting "North Pole-29" station was arranged in June last year also from the board of "Sibir" in the Laptev Sea. The scientific research programme, designed for a year's cycle, included observations in oceanology, hydrochemistry, meteorology and ice physics. The ice floe with 11 polar explorers drifted over the time from the starting point over 1,500 kilometres in the north-western direction. It is now drifting, driven by wind and currents, 400 km north of the Franz Josef land.

The planned route of the "Sibir" nuclear-powered icebreaker has been studied in detail from aboard aircraft and by space pictures made by Soviet ice reconnaissance hydrologists. They believe that it will take the icebreaker no more than a fortnight to reach the ice-floe drifting place, take the station aboard and evacuate it to the continent. It has been noted that the ice situation in that Arctic region is favourable to the voyage: The ice is thawing and there are vast cracks and clearings.

Aerospace Experiment To Study Earth Minerals

LD1108192888 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 11 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 11 TASS—TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports:

An international aerospace experiment, Tian-Shian-Intercosmos-88, will serve further to develop, upgrade and enhance the effectiveness of the use of remote-controlled space systems and also aircraft to study the composition of the earth crust and the distribution of minerals in it. The experiment was launched at test ranges in the Tajik and Kirghiz union republics today. The large-scale explorations, which are to last till September 1, involve, apart from the Soviet Union, scientists and specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

This work is conducted under the programme of international cooperation in the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes. It is part of the international special comprehensive project "the study of geological structures by remote-control methods". Specialists regard as a task of particular importance the identification and study of high seismic danger zones.

Various geological objects will be photographed during the experiment from artificial satellites of the cosmos, Cosmos-1500 and Meteor-Priroda type, from Mir manned orbital complex, from aboard a plane and also with the aid of ground facilities. The experiment also involves simultaneous ground research using the equipment developed in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the GDR. The results of the research, technical and methodical recommendations will be handed over to scientific and production organisations for further use.

New Meteorology Satellite Described

LD1208085488 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician N.N. Sheremetyevskiy, director of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics, by IZVESTIYA scientific observer B. Konovalov under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Commentary": "Space Patrol"; date and place not given—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] A new chapter has opened in the history of Soviet cosmonautics. A regular operational satellite service has begun work in the planet's skies to monitor natural resources and the ecological situation in our country, and a new generation of meteorological satellites—"Meteor-3"—has been launched. We asked Academician N.N. Sheremetyevskiy, director of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electromechanics, to comment on these events.

"Consumers have begun receiving regular information from the 'Cosmos-1939' and 'Meteor-3' satellites," Nikolay Nikolayevich says.

[Sheremetyevskiy continues] The new satellites are the third generation of space devices designed to study the environment and natural resources from space. A skilled collective of scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers has grown up in our electrical equipment industry and is successfully developing increasingly complex satellites, maintaining the continuity of the most successful design solutions. This collective has developed all our country's meteorological satellites. From the first, the electrical engineers divided the satellite into two parts, so to speak: the functional part, which ensures the viability of the entire device, and the instrumental part. The latter can easily be modified from one launch to the next, and this makes it possible to insert the most sophisticated scientific apparatus into orbit immediately after its development. The "spark" of the functional part of our satellites is the utilization of electromechanical systems for orientation and stabilization which require no fuel.

It must be said that the electromechanical systems we have created are now used on the majority of automatic space devices. For instance, our electromechanical system with powered gyroscope-gyrodynes on an electromagnetic mount is installed on the "Kvant" module. It makes it possible to orient the enormous "Mir" complex with an accuracy of better than one minute of arc without using fuel. This system makes it possible to direct the instruments on board the station to any point in space, maintaining that position for the necessary time.

[Konovalov] Nikolay Nikolayevich, what scientific apparatus are the satellites of the "Resurs" system equipped with?

[Sheremetyevskiy] There are two scanning systems on board with different resolution capacities, or in other words different sharpness of vision of the instruments. In the five-channel scanning system, four channels have a resolution of 150 meters, and the fifth—600 meters. This television type of system gives an image in both visible and infrared light and has a wide range of view—600 km. The more sharp-eyed three-channel scanning system, with modern charge communication instruments can distinguish objects measuring 45 meters, but its field of view is narrower—90 km.

In general the satellite could be likened to a camera that can photograph with two lenses at once—a wide-angle and a telephoto lens.

The operation of the experimental "Meteor-Priroda" system has already brought the economy tens of millions of rubles in a year. The potential of the "Resurs" system

is even greater. It is planned to transmit data promptly to all-union and regional centers in Moscow, Novosibirsk, and Khabarovsk, and through them to various consumers of satellite information.

Continuous monitoring of the planet will now be set up. Approximately once every 5-7 days our country will receive information about the earth's resources. This is a fairly broad concept—first of all it includes the resources that are the basis of human existence: forests, fields, meadows, sea areas, clean air, fresh water, and so forth. Then there are the basic resources necessary to maintain and develop human civilization: useful minerals, energy sources. There will also be information about natural phenomena—atmospheric and oceanic processes, the structure and state of the earth's interior—in order better to understand them and to place them at mankind's service.

Thanks to satellites and flights by cosmonauts, whole new areas of science and technology have been born—space-based physical geography, geology, oceanology, and other sectors, giving a new approach to the study of nature. These new sectors of knowledge are gaining more and more practical significance every year. Our national economy is now receiving a powerful new instrument of progress.

[Konovalov] Could you give an example of concrete benefits from the new space system?

[Sheremetyevskiy] Very interesting photographs of Moscow have been obtained from the new space devices, which make it possible immediately to identify ecologically polluted areas by the nature of the coloring. The pollution of the Moscow River in the region of Kolomenskiy, which is caused by the cesspools there, can be clearly seen on the photograph. Oil slicks can be seen in the region of Yuzhnyy port. There are traces of pollution in the region of the Likhachev truck plant. The main sources of water and atmospheric pollution are industrial sites: the Likhachev truck plant, "Serp i Molot," and so forth. It appears that in the Losinyy island forest park only one-fourth of the area is now in a normal condition. The red warning color highlights places around the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate's traffic lights in the region of Krasnyye Vorota and Komsomolskaya Square and at every intersection on the Sadovoye Ring.

[Konovalov] What innovations are there on the "Meteor-3" meteorological satellite?

[Sheremetyevskiy] There are innovations in the functional and informational systems of the device. A television apparatus in the infrared range of the spectrum, with high resolution, has been installed. According to consumer reactions, the quality of the image is as good as the American satellites. On infrared photographs it is possible to determine the temperature of the clouds and the underlying surface to within one degree. The various ice formation systems are visible, which is particularly important for the navigation of the northern sea route. Serveral different instruments are installed on board to record the concentration of ozone in the atmosphere, which has recently been the focus of researchers' attention. "Meteor-3" is being put into a higher orbit, which will make it possible to obtain information from virtually the entire surface of the earth.

[Konovalov] We have waited a long time for a satellite that can see the earth through clouds. Now it is here...

[Sheremetyevskiy] Yes. It is "Cosmos-1870," equipped with a radar apparatus for the study of natural resources. It gives information on the surface of the land and oceans whatever the cloud cover. It is a so-called all-weather satellite. The distinctive and highly significant feature of this relatively large satellite is its original electromechanical system, in which the main functioning part is a spherical flywheel power unit on a magnetic mount. This orientation system was used on "Salyut-3" and "Salyut-5," and proved itself very well.

[Konovalov] Your future plans?

[Sheremetyevskiy] We are to create a geostationary satellite for the meteorologists. Both we and our associates have set our sights on very complex solutions. Therefore the work has dragged on. We hope the work will be completed next year and the meteorologists will receive a geostationary satellite up to the highest world technical standards. In general we have many interesting ideas, and we will certainly put them into practice in the next 5 years.